

Spencer
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NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS



KINGS MOUNTAIN, N.C.

ABSTRACT

TITLE Neighborhood Analysis, Kings Mountain, North Carolina

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ABSTRACT Described herein are the results of analyses of blighting indices, interviews with occupants of substandard houses and recommended remedial actions. Current plans to implement needed improvements -- social, economic and physical -- are summarized and additional programs are proposed. Sample survey data supplied by residents of substandard housing are presented in two ways -- in numerical terms and in terms of comparative percentages. Certain neighborhoods contain insufficient amounts of blighted housing on which to logically use the percentage format; therefore, the most appropriate method is applied to the individual area. Amounts of substandard housing were determined by supplementing 1960 and 1965 Census data with the 1965 land use survey and 1967 field checks. Proposals are made relative to types of treatment needed in certain areas. These are based on existing conditions and the most feasible methods with which to make significant improvements necessary to remove blighting factors.

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS



KINGS MOUNTAIN, N.C.

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PREFACE

Preparation of Kings Mountain's Neighborhood Analysis was primarily the responsibility of the Kings Mountain Planning Board with technical assistance from the Division of Community Planning, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. Such documentation and analyzation, however, would not have been possible without the cooperation of many agencies and individuals. Although the contributors are too numerous to list, it should be stressed that all had one common goal in mind -- to make Kings Mountain a better community in which to live.

It is sometimes unfortunate that the written word must precede active implementation, but this is the most logical method by which to proceed. The recommendations contained herein are those which will, hopefully, contribute significantly to Kings Mountain's comprehensive planning program.

The data presented are as comprehensive as time and circumstance allowed. Only information relevant to the particular situation was included. It should be noted that in some instances data are not presented for Neighborhood 8. This area is located entirely in neighboring Gaston County and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the agencies contacted for information. Although attempts were made to collect pertinent data, very little was readily available. This is due primarily to the undeveloped character of the neighborhood. Of the 95 dwellings located within, only two are dilapidated, which

indicates that the indices of blight normally associated with such housing conditions would certainly be insignificant. Furthermore, of approximately 2,468 total acres in Neighborhood 8, only 218 (less than 9 per cent) are developed and 140 of these are devoted to transportation (predominantly US 74 and limited access Interstate 85).

The lack of available information for one neighborhood, however, does not detract from the significance of this document. Political boundaries are meaningless when the health and welfare of mankind are under consideration. With this thought in mind, the Neighborhood Analysis should result in a plan of action designed to make each area an asset rather than a blighting liability.

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The Neighborhood Analysis has been prepared for the purpose of studying the extent, causes, and concomitant social conditions of blight within the community on an area-by-area basis. The study entails the delineation of neighborhoods and the assembling of the following information:

1. Housing conditions, as determined by a visual field survey and such published material as may be available, have been presented and analyzed. This has been done at sufficient detail to indicate the condition of individual residential structures within each neighborhood. Also indicated are the existing land uses, by major types and extent, within each neighborhood.
2. Population characteristics (number of individuals and families, age, race and sex breakdown), the economic characteristics (income, monthly rental, etc.) and the occupancy characteristics (renter or owner occupied, or vacant) have been presented for each neighborhood where the proportion of blighted housing is significantly large. This information was compiled as a result of a ten per cent sample survey of housing units in these neighborhoods.
3. Conditions in non-residential areas, including the location and extent of blight and potential blight have been determined.
4. Adequacy of community facilities and services, both public and private, within each neighborhood has been discussed.
5. Where possible to identify specific cause-result relationships, the cause of blight has been identified for those neighborhoods in which a significant amount of blight exists.
6. Such concomitant social factors as the existence of tuberculosis and venereal disease, juvenile arrests, infant mortality, fire, public assistance cases, illegitimate births, and major crimes have been presented by neighborhoods if the data were readily available from public agencies serving the planning area.

7. Steps needed to eliminate present blight and to prevent future blight have been discussed and a schedule of priorities established for those steps.

The findings of intensive surveys in each area are presented separately with the focus on blight-inducing conditions, their location and extent with the hope of ascertaining the type of program which will be of most value to the area and the community.

NEIGHBORHOOD DELINEATION

In order to facilitate analysis, Kings Mountain and its outside planning area have been divided into ten neighborhoods or study areas (Map 1). Seven of these are located within the corporate limits of the city and the remaining three are within a one-mile extraterritorial area. These neighborhoods represent a convenient subsectioning of the total planning area into units according to, generally, geography and homogeneity of characteristics.

INDICES OF BLIGHT

Blight implies a condition of deterioration and a deficiency in the quality of economic, physical and social environment. Although physical evidences of blight directly affect only the area itself, the economic and social problems created by the area are borne by the entire community. Often the blight-causing factors are, in addition to being numerous, interrelated and cause further deterioration. These factors, while frequently difficult to distinguish, do have various identifiable characteristics. Some of the more pronounced of these are:

- declining property values
- increasing tax delinquency
- high vacancy rate
- short tenure occupancy
- deteriorating and obsolescent structures
- poor sanitation facilities
- accumulating trash and rubbish
- inadequate or no water and sewerage systems
- excessive noise, dust and odors
- inadequate community facilities
- a high juvenile delinquency rate
- abnormal health problems
- increasing public assistance cases
- areas where the unemployment rate is unusually high
- high proportion of renters rather than owners
- areas largely occupied by a disadvantaged minority group.

BLIGHT CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Among the major factors contributing to blight are poorly designed streets and lots, incompatible land uses, improper maintenance, inadequate facilities, neglect by governmental agencies and public indifference.

Poor street design and layout create inefficient circulation and traffic hazards and cause irregularly shaped and inadequate lots which produce declining property values, high densities, unsanitary conditions and social disorganization. This also hinders development based on natural topography and results in unattractive and even more costly development.

Haphazard development of the land may increase vehicular traffic on some streets (while others remain idle) thereby creating economic failure and abandonment of structures, prohibiting the extension of services, decreasing property values and placing undesirable uses in areas of compatible uses.

Failure to properly maintain structures hastens the spread of blight and is a major factor in causing property values to decline. Although absentee ownership is not solely to blame, there is ample evidence available to indicate that lack of

interest or unwillingness to make necessary repairs by the owner is a prime factor in contributing to the "preservation" of blighted areas.

Among the many services which should be provided by public or semi-public agencies are police, fire, health, and welfare, water and sewer, sanitation, education and recreation. Absence or inadequacy of one of these can have a detrimental affect on the entire neighborhood. Such a deficiency can normally be attributed to neglect or inefficiency on the part of the responsible agency. It is also the responsibility of the governing body to adopt needed codes, ordinances, etc., which can be readily implemented in order to eliminate or prevent blight.

In addition to the material and social deficiencies which are blight-inducing, there remains the problem of public indifference. The governing agency, acting as spokesmen for the voting citizens, cannot properly function as the responsible agent against the forces of blight unless the public is willing to react intelligently and meet its responsibilities. Compliance with codes and ordinances, approval of necessary bond referendums, support of the administrators, active participation, etc., are integral parts of any program to improve the community.

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale in Feet



STUDY AREAS



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In order to facilitate preparation of the Neighborhood Analysis, estimates have been made of the population for each of the ten neighborhoods. This data was assembled from information stated in the Population and Economy Study (hereafter referred to as the P & E) relative to the number of dwelling units located within each neighborhood, and the 1960 and 1965 Special Census. The total number of dwelling units (1964) was divided into the estimated population (1965) in order to determine the average number of persons per dwelling unit for the City of Kings Mountain. This figure (3.7) was then applied to the number of dwelling units per neighborhood to obtain a "working" population estimate. Fringe area population estimates were made on the basis of the P & E dwelling unit count for each neighborhood multiplied by the average number of persons per dwelling unit (3.6) as estimated by the 1960 Census.

Although a number of variables (discrepancies between the time of the land use survey and the Census, the margin for error to be found in averages, vacant dwelling units, etc.) have not been included, the methods described appear to be the most appropriate in view of the availability of information. The population estimates computed for each neighborhood are vital to the preparation of the Neighborhood Analysis for the objective of determining the degree and extent of blight in view of present and projected population densities. Table 1 lists the population estimates by neighborhood.

The planning area's non-white population is estimated as being 1,358 (1,246 in-city and 112 outside but within the one-mile planning area boundary) residing in approximately 279 dwelling units (about 30 being outside). Major concentrations of the non-white population are found in Neighborhood 5 which is also the location of the second largest number of substandard

dwelling units found within the planning area. Following sections of the Neighborhood Analysis will analyze in more detail any relationship between population characteristics and the degree of blight. Table 2 lists non-white population estimates for each designated neighborhood.

TABLE 1 DWELLING UNIT DISTRIBUTION AND
ESTIMATED POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood		Number of Dwelling Units	1965 Population Estimate	Per Cent of Subtotal
CITY	1	63	234	2.8
	2	415	1,536	18.6
	3	227	841	10.2
	4	478	1,769	21.5
	5	295	1,093	13.2
	6	420	1,555	18.8
	7	332	1,228	14.9
Subtotal		2,230	8,256	100.0
FRINGE AREA	8	96	346	17.3
	9	177	637	31.8
	10	283	1,019	50.9
Subtotal		556	2,002	100.0
Grand Total		2,786	10,258	100.0

Source: 1964 Division of Community Planning Land Use Survey and
U. S. Census, 1960 and 1965

TABLE 2 ESTIMATED NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1965

Neighborhood		Total Population Est.	Estimated Non-White Population	Per Cent of Population
CITY	1	234		
	2	1,536	225	14.6
	3	841	92	10.9
	4	1,769	110	6.2
	5	1,093	819	74.9
	6	1,555		
	7	1,228		
Subtotal		8,256	1,246	15.1
FRINGE AREA	8	346	28	8.1
	9	637	57	8.9
	10	1,019	27	2.6
Subtotal		2,002	112	5.6
Grand Total		10,258	1,358	13.2

Source: U. S. Census, 1965, and Division of Community Planning

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Poor economic conditions are among the most noticeable blight-inducing factors. Low incomes, low housing values and rents, decreasing property values, poor property maintenance, etc., can all be directly associated with blight. Those which are most significant and for which information was readily available are discussed below.

INCOME

As reported in the 1960 Census (1959 incomes), 29.8 per cent of Kings Mountain's families earned less than \$3,000 annually. That is, 598 of 2,005 families were classified as being "poverty-stricken" on the basis of total known income. Median family income (the point at which half of the families had more and half had less income) for Kings Mountain was \$4,334 annually, while per capita income (the total income of all families and individuals divided by the total population) was \$1,298. Table 3 presents family income data.

TABLE 3 1959 INCOME FOR KINGS MOUNTAIN

Family Income	Number of Families	Per Cent of Families
Under \$1,000	150	7.5
\$1,000-\$1,999	198	9.9
\$2,000-\$2,999	250	12.5
\$3,000-\$3,999	304	15.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	301	15.0
\$5,000-\$5,999	235	11.7
\$6,000-\$6,999	182	9.0
\$7,000-\$7,999	148	7.4
\$8,000-\$8,999	75	3.7
\$9,000-\$9,999	40	2.0
\$10,000 and over	122	6.1
Total Family Income	\$10,031,500	
Total Number of Families	2,005	
Median Family Income	\$ 4,335	
Total Personal Income	\$10,392,634	
Per Capita Income	\$ 1,298	

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

HOUSING VALUE

Information contained in Tables 4 and 5 is offered as evidence of the value of owner-occupied housing and monthly rent of renter-occupied housing. The correlation of low housing values and rent to blight will be discussed on an individual neighborhood basis in a following section of this report. It is presented here merely to give an indication of the general picture of housing value in Kings Mountain.

TABLE 4 VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

Value	Number of Units	Per Cent of Total
Less than \$5,000	423	34.6
\$5,000-\$9,900	445	36.4
\$10,000-\$14,900	212	17.3
\$15,000-\$19,900	78	6.4
\$20,000-\$24,900	28	2.3
\$25,000 or more	37	3.0
Total	1,223	100.0
Median Value in Dollars:	\$7,300	
Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960		

TABLE 5 MONTHLY RENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

Rent	Number of Units	Per Cent of Total
Less than \$20	4	0.4
\$20 to \$39	221	23.4
\$40 to \$59	387	41.0
\$60 to \$79	219	23.2
\$80 to \$99	40	4.3
\$100 to \$119	16	1.7
\$120 or more	8	0.9
No cash rent	48	5.1
Total	943	100.0
Median Rent in Dollars:	\$51	
Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960		

STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

The relationship of structural conditions to blight is an obvious one. The ten per cent "blighted structure survey" (conducted by the Division of Community Planning personnel during October and November, 1967, to supplement the land use survey made during the summer of 1964) may not reveal the actual building condition in terms of dilapidation, but sufficient data was obtained to permit meaningful analysis to be made. The results are presented in a following section.

Residential

The quality of housing is, perhaps, one of the most obvious indices of blight. Although no attempt was made during the land use survey to evaluate the internal adequacy of housing, the exterior conditions were "graded" in an attempt to determine the influence "substandard" residential structures had on the general neighborhood and community.

In order to approximate the classifications of the Census Bureau, "conserve" and "minor repair" are considered as being "standard", and "major repair" and "dilapidated" are comparable to "substandard" -- the latter including "deteriorating" and "dilapidated" structures, as reported in the 1960 Census. This procedure permits "updating" of structural condition surveys in accordance with more current information.

Table 6 lists residential structures by neighborhood and condition. Map 2 shows the areas in which substandard housing is located.

TABLE 6

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

Neighborhood	Number of Residential Structures ¹			Per Cent of Substandard
	Total	Standard	Substandard	
CITY:				
1	56	32	24	42.9
2	387	232	155	40.1
3	219	128	91	41.6
4	465	395	70	15.1
5	270	177	93	34.4
6	415	251	164	39.5
7	322	229	93	28.9
Subtotal	2,134	1,444	690	32.3
FRINGE AREA:				
8	95	70	25	23.3
9	171	127	44	25.7
10	280	222	58	20.7
Subtotal	546	419	127	23.3
Grand Total	2,680	1,863	817	30.5

¹ For the purposes of this document, a "residential structure" is defined as a structure which contains one or more living quarters whereas a "dwelling or housing unit" accommodated only one family, e.g., a duplex is a residential structure containing two dwelling units.

A factor which can at times be directly associated with substandard housing is that of structural age. Although there is no data readily available to compare age to structural conditions, it is the general consensus of local builders that a large percentage of the substandard housing structures are of 1930-40 vintage. It is worth noting that (according to Census data) more than 56 per cent of the housing was constructed prior to 1940. Also, only 310 new structures (source: building permits) were built between March, 1959 and October, 1967. This accommodated the population increase but does not produce any "replacement" housing.

TABLE 7 AGE OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Year Structure Built	Number of Units	Per Cent of Total
1955 to March, 1960	289	12.6
1950 to March, 1954	260	11.3
1940 to March, 1949	453	19.7
1939 or earlier	1,293	56.4
Total	2,295 Units	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960

Table 8 compares Kings Mountain with several other cities having similar characteristics (population size, economic base, etc.) in terms of standard and substandard housing. Examination of the table indicates a disproportionate amount of blighted housing when compared to the seven-city average. Obviously, Kings Mountain has blighted areas which are in need of assistance -- physical, economic and social.

TABLE 8 HOUSING COMPARISONS

City	Per Cent Standard	Per Cent Substandard
Albemarle	86.5	13.5
Thomasville	82.5	17.5
Monroe	81.4	18.6
Mt. Airy	79.9	20.1
Shelby	74.0	26.0
Kings Mountain	67.7	32.3
Madison	67.0	33.0
Average	77.0	24.4

Source: Division of Community Planning

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale in Feet

Areas 01
Substandard Housing



COMMERCIAL

No specific information is available relative to the structural condition of commercial outlets. The most noticeable problem is the central business district which is located in Neighborhood 1. This area, naturally, contains the largest retail concentration and exerts a strong influence on the remainder of the community. Although this CBD is relatively clean and well-maintained, there are too many vacancies (particularly on the upper levels), worn and aged awnings and an overabundance of poorly designed and maintained signs. The decrepit appearance of the vacant stores is indeed a blighting influence on the area.

Other large retail concentrations are found in Neighborhoods 2 and 4 with the majority located in strips along King Street and York Road. Dilapidation is not significantly evident along these corridors, but this type of "ribbon development" with numerous driveways hinders traffic flow and is detrimental to neighboring residential development.

INDUSTRIAL

As Kings Mountain's economy is predominantly textile-based (and three large mining operations), there are several mill "villages" located throughout the planning area -- particularly, however, in Neighborhood 6 which also has the largest number of substandard residential structures. The mills present no significant blighting influence insofar as structural conditions are concerned. One of the mining operations, however, does substantially contribute to unfavorable environmental conditions in the southern sector. The large amounts of dust, grit, etc., resulting from the quarrying operations have forestalled development other than that associated with the operation. Air pollution controls should be implemented in order to facilitate more general development. Any such

characteristic must be associated with the degree of mixed land use and incompatibility. This will be discussed on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis in a following section.

OTHER

Other than the poor condition of the city garage (Neighborhood 1) and the city school administration building (which is in an old house in Neighborhood 2), the most noteworthy blighting factor other than those previously mentioned is the mainline track of the Southern Railway which goes through the center of town. This, in addition to creating traffic congestion and delay, is hazardous in terms of the number of grade crossings -- seven and only two grade separations. There are two at-grade crossings in the central business district -- one on Mountain Street and another at Gold Street. Also, because of the width of the crossing at Piedmont Avenue, it too is quite dangerous.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Environmental conditions not only delineate blighted areas but also indicate areas where such factors are present but have yet to attain the "visible blight" stage. Therefore, the higher the incidence of each factor the higher the likelihood of blight -- both present and anticipated. The following indicators are discussed and presented in tabular and/or map form in order to more readily ascertain the degree of blight present in each neighborhood.

Fire Occurrences	Educational and Recreational
Traffic Volumes	Facilities
Substandard Streets	Overcrowding within Dwelling
Mixed Land Uses	Units
Vehicular and Pedestrian	Plumbing Deficiencies
Accidents	

FIRE OCCURRENCES

During the period from November 30, 1966 through October, 1967 there were 85 fire calls answered by the Kings Mountain Fire Department. Of these, 28 originated in Neighborhood 2 (see Table 9). The comparatively high concentration of blighted housing, accumulated trash and rubbish and overgrown vacant lots contributed significantly to the high incidence of fires occurring in this neighborhood as well as Areas 5 and 6. (The number of occurrences per 100 dwelling units in Neighborhood 1 is misleading as this area is comprised primarily of the central business district with only 63 dwelling units therein.) It should be noted that sections of Areas 2, 5, and 6 have similar housing development characteristics (sizable concentrations of substandard housing, inadequate lot sizes, narrow streets, etc.). It is within these "pockets" that fires are likely to continue.

FIRE OCCURRENCES

TABLE 9 November 30, 1966 to October 24, 1967

Neighborhood		Occurrences	Occurrences per 100 Dwelling Units
CITY	1	3	4.8
	2	28	6.7
	3	7	3.1
	4	12	2.5
	5	11	3.7
	6	15	3.6
	7	4	1.2
Subtotal		80	3.6
FRINGE AREA	8	0	0
	9	0	0
	10	5	1.8
	Subtotal	5	.9
Grand Total		85	3.1
Source: Kings Mountain Fire Department			

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

As expected, the heaviest traffic volumes (see Map 3) occur along King Street (US 74) which bisects Kings Mountain and, more significantly, Neighborhoods 2 and 4. This highway is a "bottleneck" not only in terms of traffic volumes, carrying both through and local motorists, but also in that it hinders traffic attempting to get to the CBD from the northern sector of the city. Relocation of US 74 has been proposed by the Division of Community Planning, the City, and the North Carolina State Highway Commission. The new route would begin north of the present intersection of US 74 and Interstate 85 and run in a westerly direction crossing Cleveland Avenue, Piedmont Street, Cansler Street, Waco Road and connect back into existing US 74 at a point beyond Bethware School. Interchanges would be located at Cleveland Avenue, Piedmont Street, Waco Road, US 74 and the proposed outer loop (see Community Facilities Plan, December, 1965). Bridges would be located at Cansler and Phenix Streets. Construction of this bypass in conjunction with the outer loop would carry traffic around the city and significantly reduce traffic congestion on King Street. Prior to undertaking such a project, however, the area between Linwood Road and Katherine Street (Neighborhood 6) should be "rehabilitated" in order to remove the possibility of perpetuating the pocket of substandard housing now existing; that is, do not create a "forgotten island" of blight between these two major thoroughfares.

SUBSTANDARD STREETS

As of July, 1967, there were 7.7 miles of unpaved streets in Kings Mountain. These are shown on Map 4 and are listed, by neighborhood, in Table 10.

In addition to the unpaved streets there are several areas in which other categories of substandard streets are prevalent -

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale in Feet



Average Daily
Traffic Volume
1966

Source: N. C. Highway Commission



KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale in Feet



UNPAVED STREETS





particularly in certain mill village areas. These have numerous double-frontage lots, awkwardly platted lots, deadends and areas lacking proper access. Examples are found in the area surrounded by the railroad tracks, Chestnut, Phenix and Hill Streets in Neighborhood 2, and the area between the railroad tracks, Cranford Drive, Linwood Road, and Phillips Drive in Neighborhood 6. Also, there are numerous deadend streets in Neighborhood 3.

TABLE 10 UNPAVED STREETS

Neighborhood	Miles
1	0
2	.5
3	2.9
4	1.6
5	.6
6	1.2
7	.9
Total	7.7

Source: Powell Bill Map and Division of
Community Planning Survey

MIXED LAND USES

Mixed land uses, particularly in established residential areas, can easily "create" pockets of blight that may soon result in deterioration which cannot be readily halted or remedied. The influx of commercial and industrial uses into an area not prepared for or desiring the increased traffic, noise, dust, odors, etc., may serve as a most effective deterrent to normal residential growth and/or maintenance - particularly in older areas. Fortunately, there are few major instances of mixed land uses in Kings Mountain other than those located along certain sections of the major streets and the "mill village" areas.

US 74 has attracted non-residential development, as have NC 161 and NC 216. Businesses located along these corridors are generally well-maintained but more emphasis should be placed on clustering such development at major signalized intersections rather than continuing "strip" commercial growth.

The present industrial trend is away from the more densely developed areas and toward sites which afford relatively inexpensive land having sufficient land for expansion, parking landscaping, etc. The most noticable degree of incompatibility involving industrial uses is found in the areas of the older mills. This is evidenced by the amount of substandard housing located in close proximity to the mills -- particularly in sections of Neighborhoods 2, 5, 6, and 7.

Incompatible mixed land uses tend to lower the value of all properties within the area, especially residential property values. This is reflected in resale values, present and future development patterns, and structural maintenance. Areas having an "overabundance" of mixed land uses may be determined by examining Map 3, Generalized Existing Land Use, Land Use Survey, July, 1965.

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving vehicles and/or pedestrians can usually be expected to occur in areas of heavy traffic volumes, mixed land uses, narrow streets and those having no sidewalks. This is the general pattern in Kings Mountain, particularly in those areas with high traffic volumes.

There was a total of 153 reported accidents in Kings Mountain from January, 1966, through October, 1967. Of these, only five involved pedestrians and all occurred at different locations.

Vehicular accidents, however, were "concentrated" along King Street (US 74). This thoroughfare bisects or bounds Neighborhoods 1, 2, 4 and 6 which, as shown in Table 11, had the largest number of accidents during the 22-month period reported.

Among the most dangerous intersections are: Battleground Avenue-West King Street (numerous turns off King Street into the CBD); West King-City Street (CBD traffic); West King Street-Cansler Street (the latter a relatively narrow "through" street); West King-Watterson Street (Watterson a "through" street providing access to West Elementary and Davidson Elementary schools); Watterson-Mitchell Street (a short street jog); West King-Country Club Road (primary access to the country club area); West King-West Mountain Street (a sharp angle intersection with westbound traffic along Mountain Street having to cross eastbound US 74); East King-Gaston Street (a primary access to the CBD); East King-York Road (intersection of US 74 and NC 161 with heavy commercial development such as restaurants, service stations, etc.). Obviously, a bypass is needed to remove through traffic from King Street.

TABLE 11 VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS,
January, 1966 - October, 1967

Neighborhood	Number of Accidents	Accidents per 100 Dwelling Units
1	36	57.2
2	49	11.8
3	7	3.1
4	25	5.3
6	9	2.2
7	10	3.0
8	N/A	
9	N/A	
10	N/A	
Total	153	7.1

N/A - Data not readily available at time of survey

Source: Kings Mountain Police Department

EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Map 5 is provided to indicate the location of Kings Mountain's schools and recreational areas. In terms of school site adequacy, additional land is needed for Central, West Elementary, East Elementary, Park Grace Elementary, Bethware Elementary and Compact Schools. Only the new Senior High and North Elementary have sufficient area to permit expansion of facilities and development of additional playgrounds.

In terms of pupils-per-classroom the existing schools are not overcrowded, but Davidson Elementary should be replaced due to age and general deterioration. A new elementary school is needed on the west side of the city and could also serve as a replacement for West and Park Grace Elementary Schools when they become functionally obsolete. A new Junior High has been proposed to be located on the new Senior High site. If this materializes, the existing Senior High could adequately serve as an elementary school for the southeastern area.

Kings Mountain's park and recreation facilities are adequate -- based on the National Recreation Association's recommendation of one acre for every 100 persons. The city has, in addition to school playground facilities, approximately 123 acres in public or semi-public use -- Davidson Park (23 acres, swimming pool, play area, etc.), Deal Street Park (18 acres, two ballfields, play areas, etc.), the Country Club (75 acres, golf course), and a park owned by the Lions Club.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved a grant reservation of \$302,680 to assist in financing a proposed \$452,000 community center in the Deal Street Park area (Neighborhood 2). The two-story structure will house an all purpose gymnasium, day care quarters, assembly room, offices, kitchen and dining rooms. Plans are not complete, but city officials anticipate construction to commence during the summer of 1968.

KINGS MOUNTAIN North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale in Feet



Educational & Recreational Facilities



LEGEND
Education
Recreation

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Many factors may be associated with blight in analyses of this type, but those involving "social conditions" are among the most significant. Substandard housing, impoverished economic conditions and unsatisfactory environmental conditions all assist in breeding the blight that is reflected in statistical analyses of social aspects. Although it is not impossible for the economically and socially indigent to "break away", the patterns of social blight tend to establish certain areas as pockets of continuing frustration for the entire community. The indices listed below are those that may be somewhat circumstantial, but are indicative of prevalent conditions. These are:

- Adult crimes against property and persons
- Illegitimate births
- Stillbirths and infant mortality
- Tuberculosis and venereal disease
- Public welfare

ADULT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND PERSONS

Indices of blight are made evident by the number and degree of adult crimes committed against persons and property. (No attempt is being made herein to present data relative to juvenile delinquency. During the period from December, 1966 to August 30, 1967, only three such cases were recorded. Therefore, such a small number would not be significantly representative in statistical analysis.) The information listed in Table 12 reflects these factors in terms of the residence of the adult committing the crime. Note that Neighborhood 5 has the highest incidence of crime in both categories.

ADULT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND PERSONS,¹
 TABLE 12 January 1, 1966 to September 30, 1967

Neighborhood		Crimes Against Property	Crimes per 100 DU's	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes per 100 DU's
CITY	1	0	0	9	0
	2	17	4.1	23	5.5
	3	10	4.4	15	6.6
	4	6	1.3	21	4.4
	5	19	6.5	68	23.1
	6	13	3.1	38	9.1
	7	9	2.7	11	3.3
Subtotal		74	3.3	176	7.9
FRINGE AREA	8	0	0	0	0
	9	3	1.7	8	4.5
	10	10	3.5	5	1.8
	Subtotal	13	2.3	13	2.3
Grand Total		87	3.1	189	6.8

¹ Residence of person convicted

Source: Kings Mountain Recorders Court

PUBLIC WELFARE

Another index of blight can be related to the location of public welfare recipients. Such recipients usually reside in areas containing low-rental housing which is quite frequently characterized by a lack of maintenance, accumulated debris, narrow lots, and so forth.

Neighborhoods 9, 1, 3, and 5 rank highest (based on October 1967 active cases) in the rate of occurrence; however, it should be noted that relative to Area 1 these cases are not "centrally located," but rather are "scattered" through the residential portion of the Neighborhood. There is, therefore, no distinguishable pattern of residential blight located there-in directly or indirectly related to welfare cases.

TABLE 13

PUBLIC WELFARE CASES

Neighborhood		Type of Assistance				Total	Cases per 100 DU's
		AFDC ¹	APTD ²	OAA ³	BA ⁴		
CITY	1	3	1	4	0	8	12.7
	2	6	9	11	1	27	6.5
	3	8	5	12	1	26	11.4
	4	7	8	9	1	25	5.3
	5	13	6	11	0	30	10.2
	6	14	4	6	0	24	5.8
	7	4	1	2	0	7	2.1
Subtotal		55	34	55	3	147	6.6
FRINGE AREA	8	*	*	*	*	*	*
	9	10	9	16	0	35	19.6
	10	5	1	5	1	12	4.2
	Subtotal	15	10	21	1	47	8.5
Grand Total		70	44	76	4	194	7.0

*Information not readily available - Gaston County

¹Aid to Families with Dependent Children

²Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

³Old Age Assistance

⁴Aid to the Blind

Source: Cleveland County Welfare Department

STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

Although the occurrence of stillbirths and infant mortality may not be directly associated with blight, the likelihood of such is enhanced by other blighting factors -- low income, unsafe and unhealthy environment, etc. The total number of cases reported to the Health Department may not reflect all that actually occurred, but sufficient information is available to indicate that Neighborhood 5 is the leader in this category. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 14		STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1966	
Neighborhood		Number of Cases	Cases per 100 DU's
CITY	1	0	0
	2	3	.7
	3	1	.4
	4	1	.2
	5	6	2.0
	6	0	0
	7	0	0
Subtotal		11	.5
FRINGE AREA	8	*	*
	9	0	0
	10	3	1.1
	Subtotal	3	.5
Grand Total		14	.5

*Data not readily available; located in Gaston County

Source: Cleveland County Health Department

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The incidence of illegitimacy is probably directly associated with and proportional to the blight-inducing factors of low income and educational achievement. Although no completely accurate assumptions can be made as some cases are not reported or occur elsewhere, the noticable significance lies in the "social stigma" attached to both the mother and the child. This, however, is usually confined to middle- and low-to-middle-income facilities as the high-income group can afford hospitalization away from home. They also can more readily afford and have the means to place the unwanted child in the hands of private adoption agencies. Therefore, the lower income families must bear the brunt of the stigma.

Data compiled for 1966 indicate that Neighborhood 10 with 4.9 recorded cases per 100 dwelling units ranks first in the number of illegitimate births reported, followed by Neighborhood 5 with 3.7. Data is presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, 1966

Neighborhood		Number of Cases	Cases per 100 DU's
CITY	1	0	0
	2	1	.2
	3	4	1.8
	4	0	0
	5	11	3.7
	6	2	.5
	7	0	0
Subtotal		18	.8
FRINGE AREA	8	*	*
	9	5	2.8
	10	14	4.9
	Subtotal	19	3.4
Grand Total		37	1.3

*Data not readily available; located in Gaston County

Source: Cleveland County Health Department

DISEASES

Two diseases frequently associated with blighted areas are tuberculosis and venereal disease. The former quite often occurs in areas having unhealthy environmental conditions such as poor ventilation, overcrowding within the dwellings, poor heat, accumulated trash and debris, etc., -- all typical of blighted areas. Fortunately, however, there were only six new cases of tuberculosis reported in Kings Mountain area during the past year and no two were located in the same neighborhood.

Only three cases of venereal diseases were recorded by the Health Department within the past 12 months -- none within the city limits. These were discovered during routine examinations being made relative to obtaining a Health Certificate. It is the general consensus of Health Department personnel, however, that all cases are not being reported.

BLIGHT ANALYSIS



BLIGHT ANALYSIS

The deterioration of dwelling structures constitutes perhaps the single-most visible indication of blight, and physical deterioration itself is only one possible indicator of other undesirable social and economic conditions. Fire occurrences, vehicle and pedestrian accidents, adult crimes against property and persons, public welfare, stillbirths and infant mortality and illegitimate births all attract and in turn are attracted by inadequate housing. Table 16 lists an assigned rank priority basis for these factors. If, under a stated column heading (e.g., substandard housing), the neighborhood has been assigned a number of 1, it has the highest number of such indicators of the neighborhoods under consideration. The methodology employed involved adding the categorical numbers and dividing the total by 7 in order to determine the rank priority which is indicated in the last column. Note that neighborhoods for the city and the fringe area are presented separately. This was necessitated by the lack of readily available information for certain fringe area neighborhoods and also because of rather diverse development characteristics.

TABLE 16

RANK PRIORITY ORDER -- SELECTED INDICES OF BLIGHT

Neighborhood	CITY	Sub- standard Housing	Fire Occurrences	Vehicle and Pedestrian Accidents	Adult Crimes	Public Welfare	Stillbirths & Infant Mortality		Illegi- timate Births	Total Points	Rank [*]
							Deaths	Per 1,000			
1		1	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	1
2		3	1	2	4	4	2	4	4	20	3
3		2	5	5	3	2	3	2	2	22	4
4		7	6	4	5	6	4	0	0	32	7
5		5	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	17	2
6		4	4	7	2	5	0	3	3	25	5
7		6	7	6	6	7	0	3	3	32	6
FRINGE											
8		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
9		1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	5	2
10		3	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	10	3

*Rank priority order of "1" indicates most blighted.

Source: Compiled by Division of Community Planning

ANALYSIS BY NEIGHBORHOODS





ANALYSIS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Information contained within this section is primarily concerned with the results of a 10 per cent survey of substandard housing in Kings Mountain and its one mile planning area. The survey was conducted by Division of Community Planning personnel during October and November of 1967, and involved interviewing occupants of substandard housing. (Survey Questionnaire tabulations are in the Appendix.)

It should be stressed that there is quite frequently a "fine line" separating standard and substandard housing. Poor external condition may not necessarily indicate the true interior structural condition but is normally a good indicator of such. Also, by interviewing on a substandard basis rather than confining it to only those that are quite visibly dilapidated, a more meaningful sample is attained. This is particularly true in Kings Mountain due to the relatively few dilapidated structures as compared to the larger number of deteriorating units.

The interviews were, therefore, selected on the basis of exterior appearance of the dwelling and each interview is reflected in the following analyses. It should also be noted that although there are numerous "pockets" of substandard housing in Kings Mountain, this does not necessarily indicate the prevailing conditions throughout the entire neighborhood. However, unless appropriate action is taken, the existing blight can easily "spread" into adjoining areas as they in turn age and depreciate in value.

Statements made in regard to major problems and recommended action at the end of each neighborhood analysis are supplementary rather than all-inclusive. Recommendations made in other sections as well as those made in this section are significant aspects of the problems confronting Kings Mountain. The "recommended

action" for each neighborhood is that which is primarily concerned with correcting physical blight. No specific social and/or economic proposals are made in this section because of the complexity involved in preposing solutions to such problems. Any proposed remedial action should be applied on a citywide basis in order to achieve the highest degree of effectiveness. Although certain socio-economic improvements in one area may not be entirely appropriate in another, efforts must be made on a coordinated basis to determine which programs or projects will be most beneficial to the entire community. Therefore, generalized recommendations relative to social and economic problems appear in the final section (Summary and Recommendations).

Two methods have been used to present the sample survey data - the "universe" application and the actual survey results. In the former, the sample was taken in order to determine within known statistical limits the relationship of housing conditions to economic and social blight. Percentages were computed on the basis of the sample survey results as applied to substandard dwelling data for the neighborhood. For example, if 15 interviews were conducted and 10 of these were renter-occupied, this would result in the statistical assumption that 67 per cent of the neighborhood's substandard dwellings were renter-occupied. If there were 123 substandard units in the neighborhood, it can be assumed that 82 of these were renter-occupied.

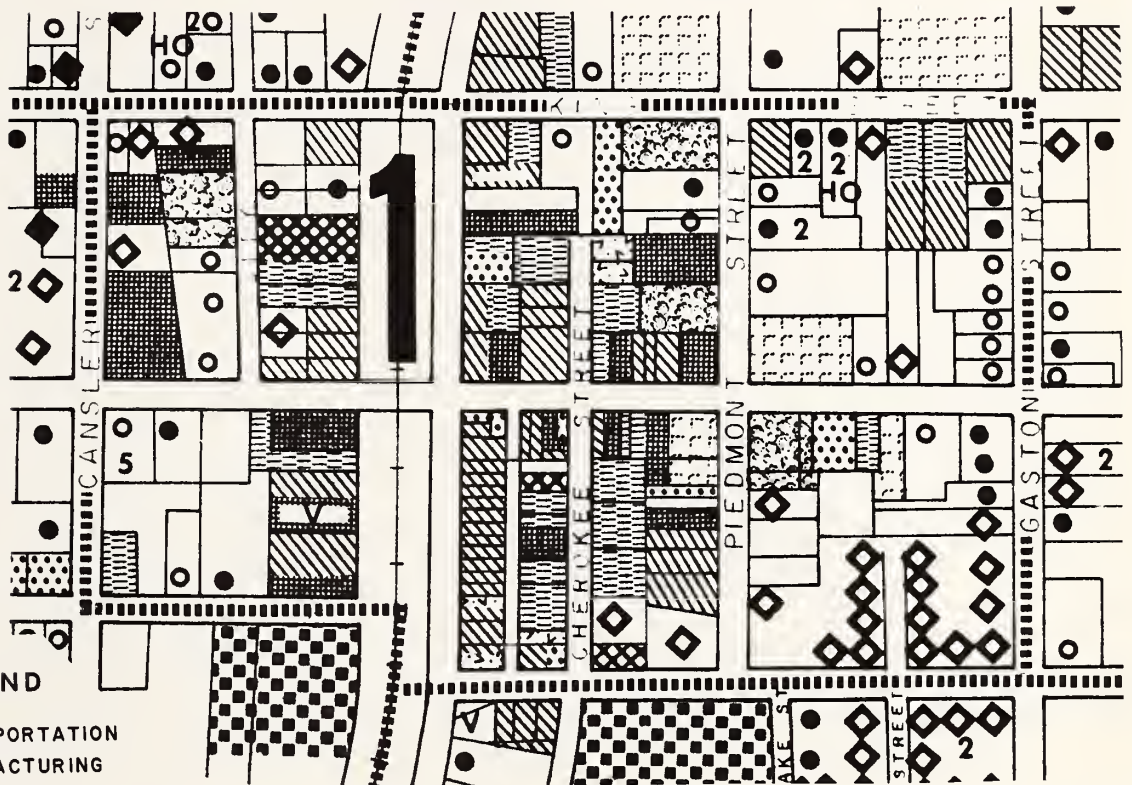
In some cases, however, the 10 per cent sampling of substandard units did not "produce" enough interviews to logically use the universe method. This is most obvious in Neighborhood 1 in which only two interviews were made. Application of the information obtained from these could not reasonably be assumed to be representative of the entire area. Therefore, survey data is presented as sampled in the neighborhoods which produced fewer than nine interviews. These are Neighborhoods 1, 4, 8, 9, and 10. The universe method is used to present data for the other neighborhoods.
































NEIGHBORHOOD 1

GENERALIZED

EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS



LEGEND

-  TRANSPORTATION
-  MANUFACTURING
-  HEAVY
-  LIGHT
-  BUSINESS
-  RETAIL TRADE
-  SERVICES
-  CONSUMER SERVICE
-  PROF. SERVICE
-  BUSINESS SERVICE
-  SOCIAL & CULTURAL
-  PUBLIC
-  QUASI-PUBLIC
-  RESIDENTIAL
 -  SINGLE FAMILY
 -  TWO FAMILY
 -  MULTI FAMILY
 -  CONSERVE
 -  MINOR REPAIR
 -  MAJOR REPAIR
 -  DILAPIDATED
 -  TRAILER
 -  TOURIST HOME
 -  GARAGE APT.
 -  HOME OCCUPATION
 - ABANDONED
-  CITY LIMITS
-  MILE PERIMETER
-  COUNTY LINE
-  STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

KINGS MOUNTAIN

North Carolina

400' 0 400'

Scale In Feet

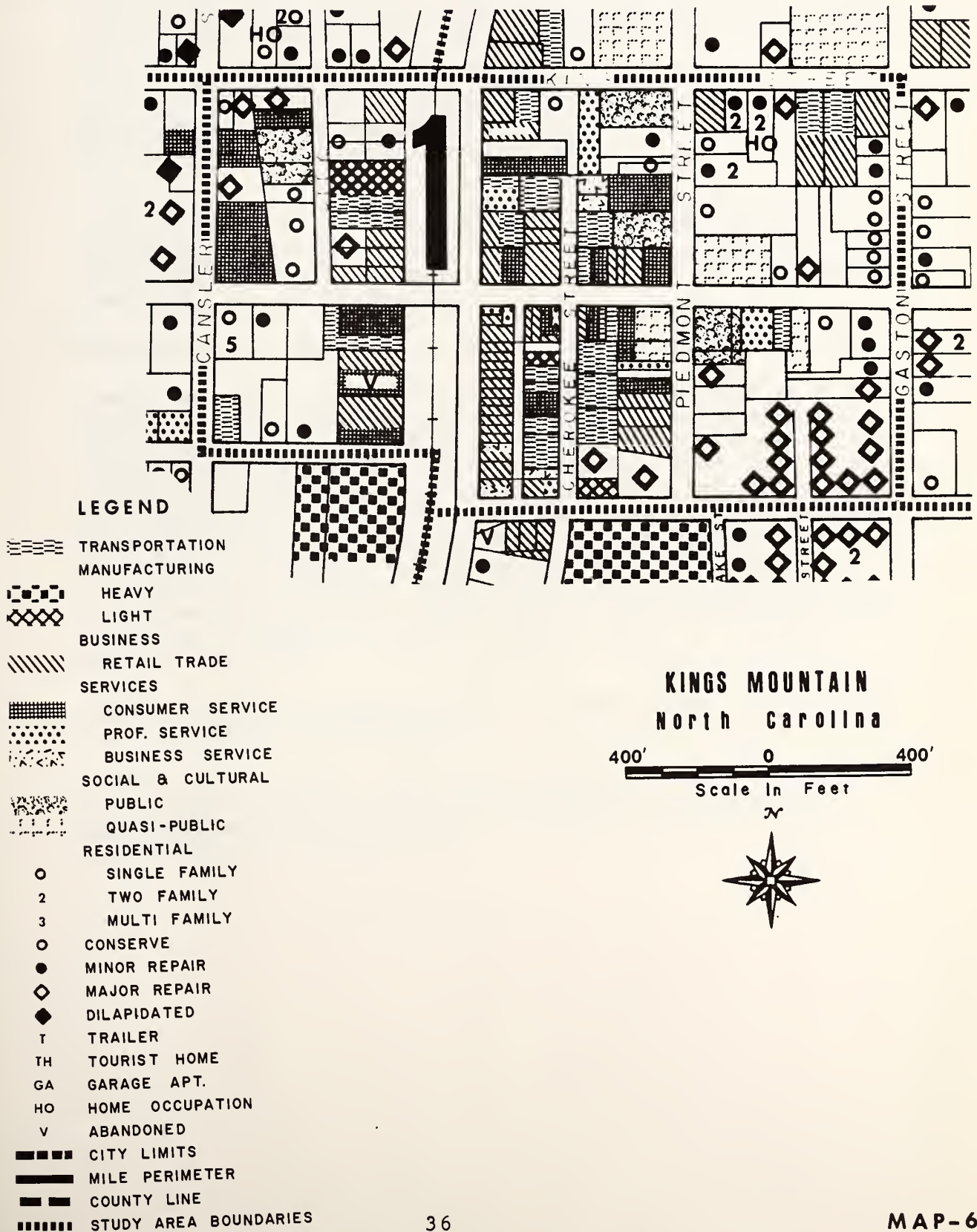
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NEIGHBORHOOD 1

GENERALIZED

EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS



CITY

Neighborhood 1

Bounded by King Street on the north, Gaston Street on the east, Gold Street on the south and Cansler Street on the west.

Contains the central business district, 63 dwelling units (24 substandard residential structures) and an estimated population of 234 (predominantly white).

A separate study of the central business district has been prepared by the Kings Mountain Planning Board with technical assistance from the Division of Community Planning; therefore, the commercial portion of the neighborhood will not be discussed.

Ranks first in residential blighting factors (Table 16).

Sample survey, based on two interviews, reveals that both dwellings are renter-occupied by white families, both units contain four or more rooms, both have two sleeping rooms, both have only cold water inside, both have flush toilets and bathtubs or showers, and both use the municipal system as a source of water and sewer. The average monthly rent (including electricity, gas, water, heating) is \$43.00. Six people live in two units and the age breakdown includes two under 5, two between 15 and 24, and two between 55 and 64. Both heads of the households are employed in textiles and the average family income for 1967 was \$2,900.

Major problems: heavy traffic, incompatible land uses, deteriorating structures.

Recommended action: implementation of thoroughfare plan, zoning in accordance with the Land Development Plan, enforcement of housing codes, revitalization of the central business district.

Neighborhood 2

Bounded by Baker Street, a creek and Clay Street on the north, the county line on the east, Gold Street and King Street on the south, and the railroad on the west.

Contains Central Elementary School, Deal Street Park, is predominantly single-family residential and has 415 dwelling units (155 substandard structures) with an estimated population of 1,536 (about 225 non-white).

















Ranks third in blighting factors (Table 16).

Application of sample survey data to the total number of blighted (substandard) dwellings in this neighborhood indicates that: 88% of the 155 dwellings classified as substandard are renter-occupied; 68% are occupied by white families; 38% of the 155 units have 3 rooms; 62% have 4 or more rooms; 25% of the units have 1 sleeping room; 57% have 2 sleeping rooms; 18% have 3 sleeping rooms; 57% have hot and cold running water inside the unit; 43% have only cold running water inside; all have flush toilets; 62% have either a bathtub or shower; 38% have neither; all units are connected to the municipal water/sewer system; average monthly rent (including utilities) is \$52; average value of owner-occupied structures is \$3,250; 47% of the residents are male, 17% of the total are under 5 years of age; 27% are between 5 and 14; 20% are between 15 and 24; 3% are between 25 and 34; 13% are between 35 and 44; 7% are between 45 and 54; 10% are between 55 and 64; 3% are 65 or older; 6% receive welfare assistance; 100% of other working members of households are employed in textiles; average family income for those employed in 1967 was \$3,570; for those unemployed \$1,065; (6% of the families receive Welfare-AFDC). and 31% of the population are children enrolled in school.

Major problems: heavy traffic along King Street, poor street design in northern portion, rapidly deteriorating dwellings.

Recommended action: implementation of thoroughfare plan, enforcement of housing codes.

LEGEND

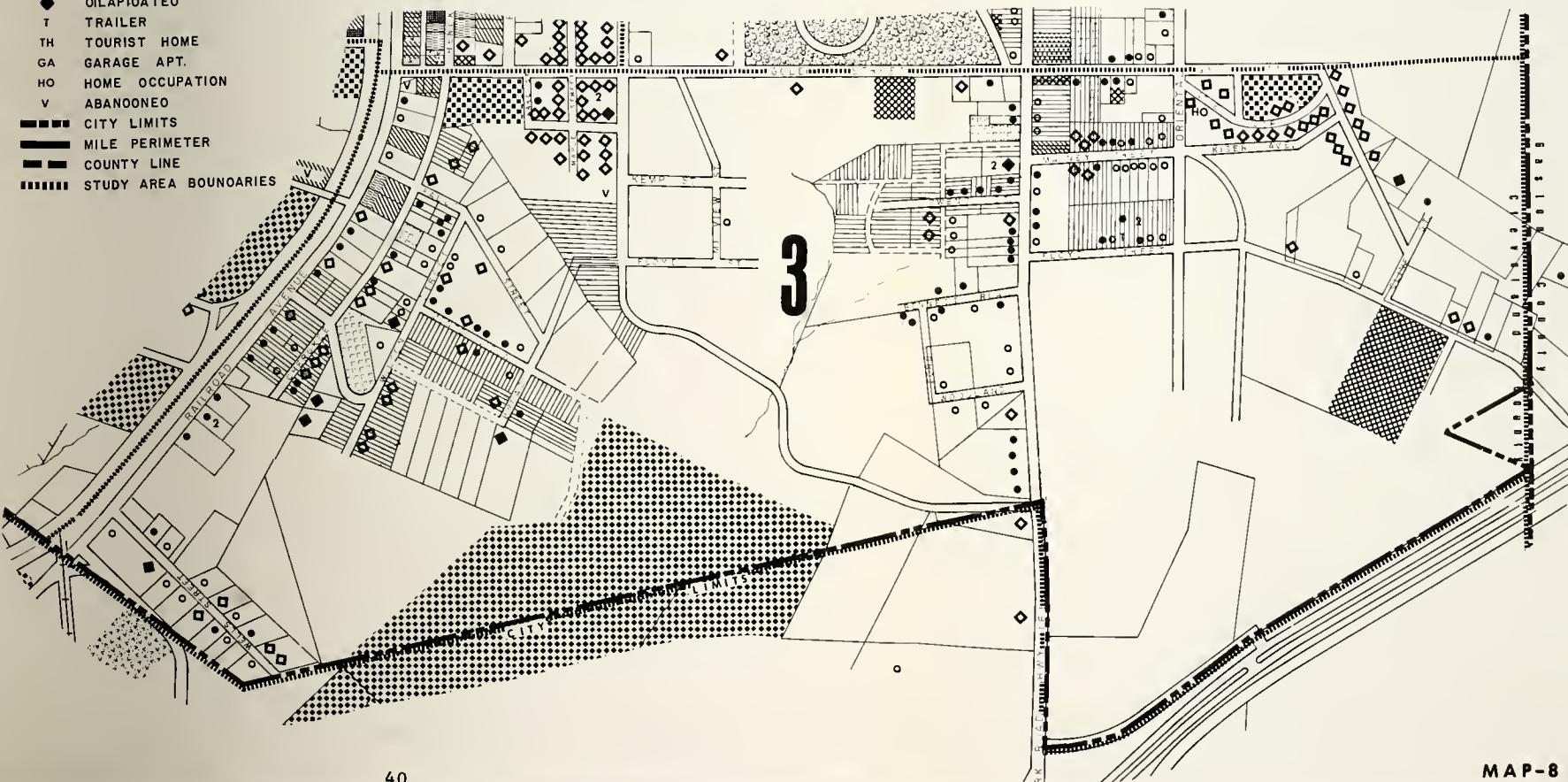
-  TRANSPORTATION
-  MANUFACTURING
-  HEAVY
-  LIGHT
-  BUSINESS
-  RETAIL TRADE
-  SERVICES
-  CONSUMER SERVICE
-  PROF. SERVICE
-  BUSINESS SERVICE
-  SOCIAL & CULTURAL
-  PUBLIC
-  QUASI-PUBLIC
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  SINGLE FAMILY
-  TWO FAMILY
-  MULTI FAMILY
-  CONSERVE
-  MINOR REPAIR
-  MAJOR REPAIR
-  OILADPATED
-  TRAILER
-  TOURIST HOME
-  GARAGE APT.
-  HOME OCCUPATION
-  ABANDONEO
-  CITY LIMITS
-  MILE PERIMETER
-  COUNTY LINE
-  STUDY AREA BOUNOARIES

KINGS MOUNTAIN North Carolina

666' 0 666'
Scale In Feet



NEIGHBORHOOD 3 GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONOITIONS



Neighborhood 3

Bounded by Gold Street on the north, the county line on the east, the city limits on the south and the railroad on the west.

Contains 227 dwelling units (91 substandard structures) and an estimated population of 841 (about 92 non-white). More than 55 per cent of the area is undeveloped. This is due, in part (particularly in the southern sector), to extensive quarrying operations which tend to make residential, commercial and light industrial development unattractive.

Ranks fourth in blighting factors (Table 16).

Application of sample survey data to the total number of blighted (substandard) dwellings in this neighborhood indicates that: 100% of the 91 dwellings classified as substandard are renter-occupied; 67% are occupied by white families; 11% of the units have 3 rooms; 89% have 4 or more rooms; 89% have 2 sleeping rooms; 11% have 3 sleeping rooms; 89% have flush toilets inside the unit; 11% have privies; 78% have either a bathtub or shower; 22% have neither; all units are connected to the municipal water/sewer system; average monthly rent is \$42; 58% of the residents are male; 16% are under 5 years of age; 20% are between 5 and 14; 6% are between 15 and 24; 20% are between 25 and 34; 6% are between 35 and 44; 6% are between 45 and 54; 13% are between 55 and 64; 13% are 65 or older; 67% of the heads of households are employed in textiles; 11% in construction; 11% are laborers; 11% are disabled; average family income for those employed in 1967 was \$3,390; for those unemployed \$2,800; 11% of the residents receive OASI; and 16% of the population are children enrolled in school.

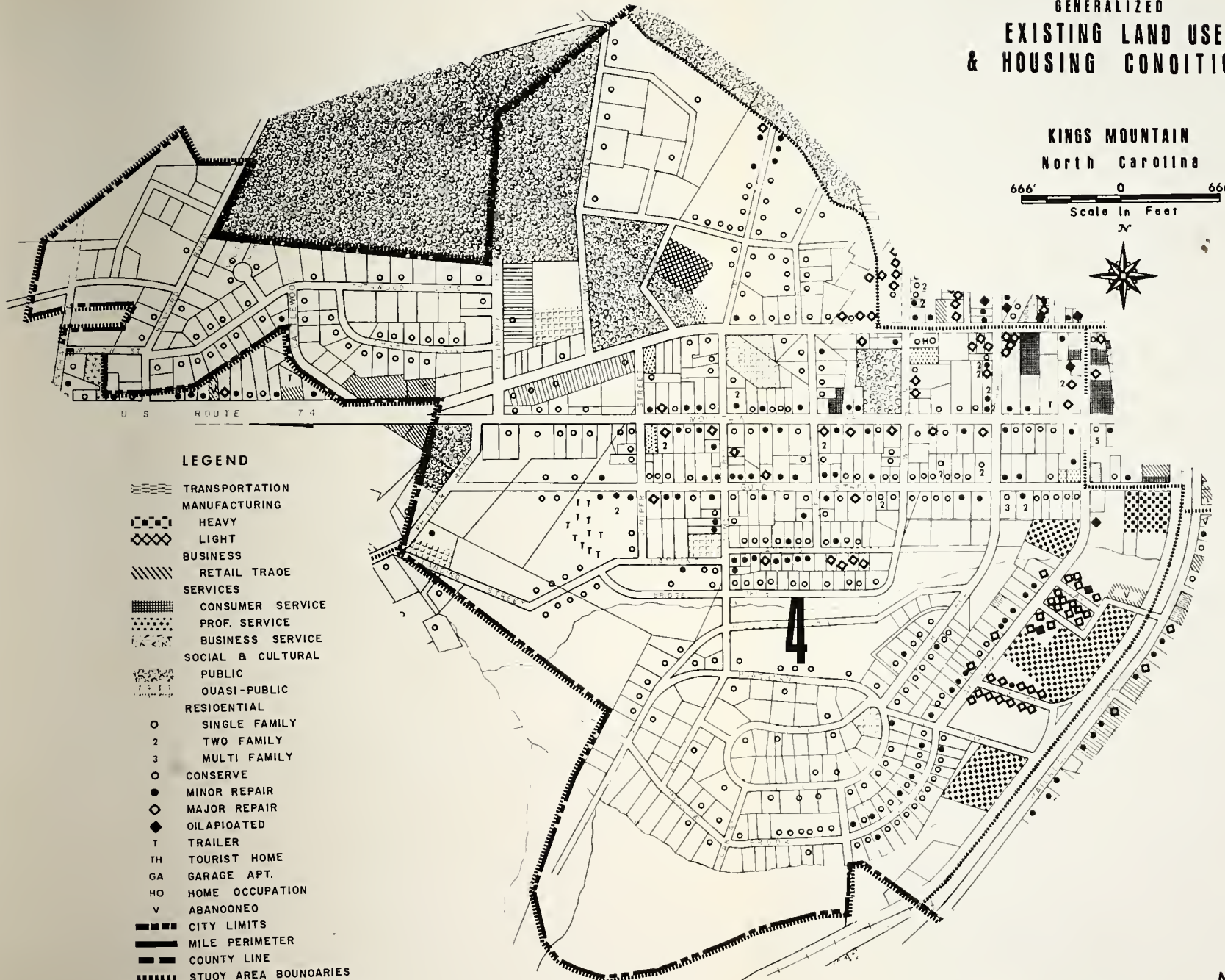
Major problems: lack of recreation facilities, numerous deadend streets, possible strip commercial development along York Road, deteriorating dwellings.

Recommended action: provide neighborhood recreation area, extend deadend streets to provide through trafficways, zone in accordance with the Land Development Plan, strict enforcement of housing codes.

NEIGHBORHOOD 4 GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

666' 0 666'
Scale in Feet
2"



Neighborhood 4

Bounded by King Street and a creek on the north, Cansler Street and the railroad tracks on the east and the city limits on the south and west.

Contains West Elementary School, the hospital, Davidson Park and 478 dwelling units (70 substandard) with a population of about 1,769 (an estimated 110 non-white). Development is predominantly single-family residential with almost 31 per cent of the neighborhood being vacant or undeveloped.

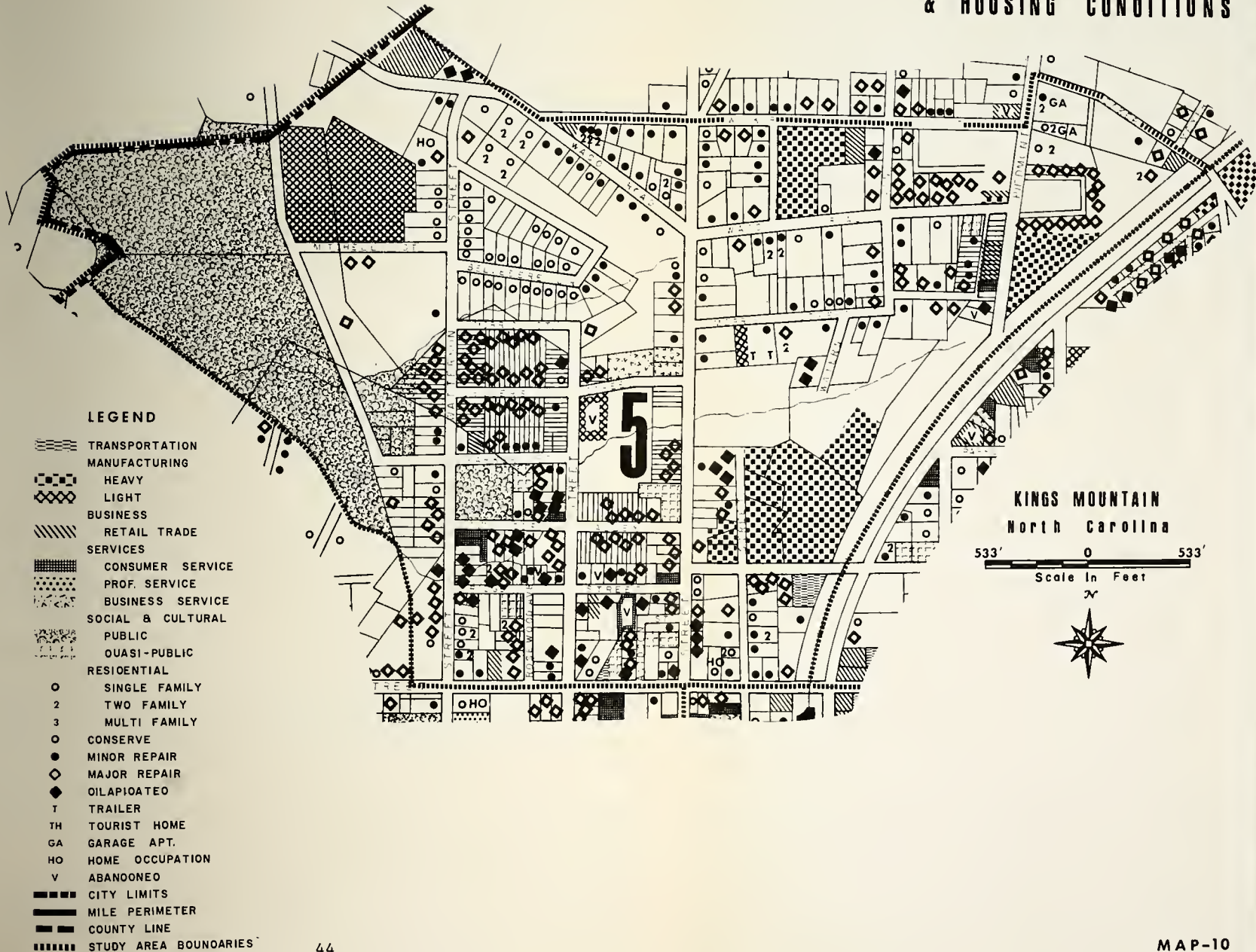
Ranks seventh in blighting factors (Table 16).

Sample survey, based on five interviews, reveals that all five units are renter-occupied -- three by white and two by non-white families. Two of the units contain three rooms and three contain four or more. Two of the units utilize one room for sleeping and three use two rooms. Three have hot and cold running water inside the housing unit and two have only cold water inside. Three have flush toilets inside in addition to a bathtub or shower. Two have neither. Two of the units are connected to the municipal water/sewer system and three are connected to a nearby mill's water system. Two units have privies. The average monthly rent is \$37. Sixteen people live in five units. One is under five years of age, six are between 5 and 14, two are between 35 and 44, two are between 45 and 54, two are between 55 and 64, and three are 65 or older. Occupations of heads of household are textiles (2), laborer (1) and two are retired. Other employment includes two in textiles and one domestic. The average income of the employed families in 1967 was \$4,500, and the unemployed was \$1,500. Two are collecting OASI. Four children are presently enrolled in school.

Major problems: heavy traffic along King Street, poor access off South Battleground Avenue westward across the railroad, deteriorating dwelling units.

Recommended action: implementation of thoroughfare plan, provision of more railroad grade crossings, strict enforcement of housing codes.

NEIGHBORHOOD 5 GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS



Neighborhood 5

Bounded by Walker Street and Baker Street on the north, the railroad on the east, King Street and a creek on the south and the city limits on the west.

Contains Davidson Elementary School, 295 dwelling units (93 substandard residential structures), and an estimated population of 1,093 (about 819 non-white). Predominantly residential in character with about 12 per cent of the total land use devoted to industrial uses (textile mills).

Ranks second in blight factors (Table 16).

Application of sample survey data to the total number of blighted (substandard) dwellings in this neighborhood indicates that: 100% of the 93 dwellings classified as substandard are renter-occupied; 14% of the units have 3 rooms; 57% have 4 or more rooms; 36% have one sleeping room; 57% have 2 sleeping rooms; 7% have 3; 7% have hot and cold running water inside the unit; 93% have only cold water inside; all have inside flush toilets; 29% have bathtubs or showers and 71% have neither; all are connected to the municipal water/sewer system; average monthly rent is \$33; 56% of the residents are male; 27% are under 5 years of age; 19% are between 5 and 14; 11% are between 15 and 24; 11% are between 25 and 34; 6% are between 35 and 44; 17% are between 45 and 54; 6% are between 55 and 64; 3% are 65 or older; 7% of the heads of households are employed in textiles; 7% in construction; 43% are laborers; 29% are domestics; 14% are retired or unemployed; 25% of other working members of households are employed in textiles; 62% are domestics; 13% in construction; average income of employed families in 1967 was \$3,300; for those unemployed \$890; 2% are receiving OASI; 28% are receiving welfare assistance; and 23% of the population are children enrolled in school.

Major problems: traffic along King Street, lack of recreation facilities, deteriorating dwellings.

Recommended action: implementation of thoroughfare plan, provision of neighborhood recreation area, redevelopment of the Cansler Street area (discussed in a following section), strict enforcement of housing codes.

LEGEND

- TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURING
- HEAVY
- LIGHT
- BUSINESS
- RETAIL TRADE
- SERVICES
- CONSUMER SERVICE
- PROF. SERVICE
- BUSINESS SERVICE
- SOCIAL & CULTURAL
- PUBLIC
- QUASI-PUBLIC
- RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE FAMILY
- 2 TWO FAMILY
- 3 MULTI FAMILY
- CONSERVE
- MINOR REPAIR
- ◆ MAJOR REPAIR
- ◇ DILAPIDATED
- T TRAILER
- TH TOURIST HOME
- GA GARAGE APT.
- HO HOME OCCUPATION
- V ABANDONED
- CITY LIMITS
- MILE PERIMETER
- COUNTY LINE
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

KINGS MOUNTAIN North Carolina

500' 0 500'
Scale in Feet
2"



NEIGHBORHOOD 6

GENERALIZED

EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS



Neighborhood 6

Bounded by the city limits on the west and north, the railroad tracks on the east and by Baker and Walker Streets on the south.

Contains North Elementary School, City Park, 420 dwelling units (164 substandard) and an estimated population of 1,555 (predominantly white). Development is basically single-family residential (58 per cent) with about 6 per cent devoted to light industrial uses.

Ranks fifth in blight factors (Table 16).

Application of sample survey data to the total number of blighted (substandard) dwellings in this neighborhood indicates that: 92% of the 164 dwellings classified as substandard are renter-occupied; 8% are owner-occupied; 100% are occupied by white families; 15% of the units have 2 rooms; 85% have 4 or more rooms; 8% have one sleeping room; 69% have 2; 15% have 3; 8% have 4 or more; 54% of the units have hot and cold running water inside; 46% have only cold running water inside; 100% have inside flush toilets; 77% have either a bathtub or shower; 23% have neither; all are connected to the municipal water/sewer system; average monthly rent is \$50; average value of owner-occupied structures is \$2,000; 52% of the residents are male; 13% are under 5 years of age; 21% are between 5 and 14; 25% are between 15 and 24; 10% are between 25 and 34; 6% are between 35 and 44; 13% are between 45 and 54; 10% are between 55 and 64; 2% are 65 or older; 69% of the heads of households are employed in textiles; 8% are machine operators; 8% are employed in metal fabrication; 15% are disabled or unemployed; average income of employed families in 1967 was \$3,700; for those unemployed \$775; 4% receive OASI; 8% receive welfare assistance; and 25% of the population are children enrolled in school.

Major problems: poor street design and deteriorating dwellings.

Recommended action: area-wide street improvements (surfacing, widening, etc.), and strict enforcement of housing codes.

NEIGHBORHOOD 7 GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

444' 0 444'

Scale In Feet



LEGEND

- TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURING
- HEAVY
- LIGHT
- BUSINESS
- RETAIL TRADE SERVICES
- CONSUMER SERVICE
- PROF. SERVICE
- BUSINESS SERVICE
- SOCIAL & CULTURAL
- PUBLIC
- QUASI-PUBLIC
- RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE FAMILY
- TWO FAMILY
- MULTI FAMILY
- CONSERVE
- MINOR REPAIR
- MAJOR REPAIR
- OILAPIOATEO
- TRAILER
- TOURIST HOME
- GARAGE APT.
- HOME OCCUPATION
- ABANOONEO
- CITY LIMITS
- MILE PERIMETER
- COUNTY LINE
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

Neighborhood 7

Bounded by the city limits on the north, the county line on the east, Clay Street and a creek on the south and the railroad tracks on the west.

Contains East Elementary School, 332 dwelling units (93 substandard) and an estimated population of 1,228 (predominantly white). Almost 70 per cent of the land use is devoted to residential development.

Ranks sixth in blight factors (Table 16).

Application of sample survey data to the total number of blighted (substandard) dwellings in this neighborhood indicates that: 78% of the 93 dwellings classified as substandard are renter-occupied; 22% owner-occupied; all are occupied by white families; 22% of the units have 3 rooms; 78% have 4 or more rooms; 11% have one sleeping room; 67% have 2 sleeping rooms; 22% have 3 sleeping rooms; 11% have hot and cold running water inside the unit; 89% have only cold water inside; all units have inside flush toilets; 11% have either a bathtub or shower; 89% have neither; all are connected to the municipal water/sewer system; average monthly rent is \$44; average value of owner-occupied structures is \$2,000; 41% of the residents are male; 15% of the population is under 5 years of age; 15% are between 5 and 14, 4% are between 15 and 24; 8% are between 25 and 34; 22% are between 45 and 54; 22% are between 55 and 64; 14% are 65 or older; 33% of the heads of households are employed in textiles; 11% in services; 56% are retired or unemployed; 100% of other working members of households are employed in textiles; average family income for those employed in 1967 was \$3,020; for those unemployed \$974; 19% receive OASI; 12% receive welfare assistance; and 15% of the population are children enrolled in school.

Major problems: poor block design and street layout, lack of recreation facilities, and deteriorating housing.

Recommended action: street improvements between Cleveland Avenue and neighborhood "boundary" line, provide neighborhood recreation area, and strict enforcement of housing codes.



NEIGHBORHOOD 8 **GENERALIZED** **EXISTING LAND USE** **& HOUSING CONDITIONS**

KINGS MOUNTAIN
NORTH CAROLINA

1600' 0 1600'
 Scale in Feet



LEGEND.

- TRANSPORTATION MANUFACTURING**
- HEAVY**
- LIGHT**
- BUSINESS**
- RETAIL TRADE**
- SERVICES**
- CONSUMER SERVICE**
- PROF. SERVICE**
- BUSINESS SERVICE**
- SOCIAL & CULTURAL**
- PUBLIC**
- QUASI-PUBLIC**
- RESIDENTIAL**
- SINGLE FAMILY**
- TWO FAMILY**
- MULTI FAMILY**
- CONSERVE**
- MINOR REPAIR**
- MAJOR REPAIR**
- DILAPIDATED**
- TRAILER**
- TOURIST HOME**
- GARAGE APT.**
- HOME OCCUPATION**
- ABANDONED**
- CITY LIMITS**
- MILE PERIMETER**
- COUNTY LINE**
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES**

FRINGE AREA

Neighborhood 8

Bounded by the mile perimeter "line" on the north, east and south and by the city limits on the west. Located entirely within Gaston County.

Contains 96 dwelling units (25 substandard) and an estimated population of 346 (about 28 non-white). Ninety per cent of the neighborhood is undeveloped.

Ranks first (in the fringe area) in blight factors (Table 16).

Sample survey, based on three interviews, reveals that two of the units are owner-occupied, and one renter-occupied. All three families are white and all have four or more rooms; One unit has one sleeping room, one has two and one has three. One unit has hot and cold running water inside and the other two have only cold water inside. One unit has an inside flush toilet and a bathtub or shower whereas the other two have neither. All three have individual wells and one has a septic tank. Rent, including electricity, gas, heating, for the one rental unit is \$55 monthly. Average value of the two owner-occupied structures is \$1,750. Eleven people live in the three units -- 6 male and 5 female. Three are between 5 and 14, one is between 15 and 24, one is between 25 and 34, 3 are between 35 and 44, 2 are between 45 and 54, and one is 65 or older. Occupations of heads of households are textiles (2) and mining (1). Occupations of other workers are textiles (3). Average income of employed families in 1967 was \$5,000. One person is receiving OASI. Four children are enrolled in school.

Major problems: lack of sanitary facilities, deteriorating dwellings and accumulating trash, junk and abandoned automobiles.

Recommended action: annexation, particularly in the "Peaceful Valley" area (Map 16) and the associated provision of municipal water and sewer services. Annexation would also permit enforcement of housing codes. A clean-up campaign should be initiated to remove accumulated debris.

LEGEND

- TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURING
- HEAVY
- LIGHT
- BUSINESS
- RETAIL TRADE
- SERVICES
- CONSUMER SERVICE
- PROF. SERVICE
- BUSINESS SERVICE
- SOCIAL & CULTURAL
- PUBLIC
- QUASI-PUBLIC
- RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE FAMILY
- TWO FAMILY
- MULTI FAMILY
- CONSERVE
- MINOR REPAIR
- MAJOR REPAIR
- DISAPPOINTED
- TRAILER
- TOURIST HOME
- GARAGE APT.
- HOME OCCUPATION
- ABANDONED
- CITY LIMITS
- MILE PERIMETER
- COUNTY LINE
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

KINGS MOUNTAIN North Carolina

1333' 0 1333'
Scale in Feet



NEIGHBORHOOD 9 GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE & HOUSING CONDITIONS



Neighborhood 9

Bounded by the city limits on the north, the county line on the east, the mile perimeter "line" on the south and Phifer Road on the west.

Contains 177 dwelling units (44 substandard) and an estimated population of 637 (about 57 non-white). Fifty-five per cent of the neighborhood is vacant. Of the developed portion, about 64 per cent is devoted to industrial uses (mainly a mining operation).

Ranks second (in the fringe area) in blight factors (Table 16).

Sample survey, based on five interviews, reveals that all five units are owner-occupied and all families are white. One unit has three rooms and four have four or more rooms. All five have hot and cold running water inside the units and all five have inside flush toilets. Three have bathtubs or showers and two do not. All five are connected to the Margrace Mill water/sewer system. Average value of the structures is \$3,000. Thirteen people live in the units -- 6 male and 7 female. Three are under five years of age, one is between 15 and 24, 3 are between 25 and 34, one is between 55 and 64 and 5 are 65 or older. Occupations of heads of household are watchman (1), electronics (1), textiles (1), and 2 are retired. Other occupations include one in textiles. Average income of the employed families is \$4,000, and the retired \$1,500. A total of four people receive OASI. No children are enrolled in school at the present time.

Major problems: lack of access between York Road and South Battleground Avenue, lack of sanitary facilities and deteriorating housing.

Recommended action: implementation of the thoroughfare plan, annexation of the area in the northwest portion of the neighborhood (Map 16) in order that sanitary facilities can be made available and also to permit enforcement of housing codes.



NEIGHBORHOOD 10 **GENERALIZED** **EXISTING LAND USE** **& HOUSING CONDITIONS**

LEGEND

- TRANSPORTATION
- MANUFACTURING
- HEAVY BUSINESS
- LIGHT BUSINESS
- RETAIL TRADE SERVICES
- CONSUMER SERVICE
- PROF. SERVICE
- BUSINESS SERVICE
- SOCIAL & CULTURAL
- PUBLIC
- QUASI-PUBLIC
- RESIDENTIAL
 - SINGLE FAMILY
 - TWO FAMILY
 - MULTI FAMILY
- CONSERVE
- MINOR REPAIR
- MAJOR REPAIR
- DILAPIDATED
- TRAILER
- TOURIST HOME
- GARAGE APT.
- HOME OCCUPATION
- ABANDONED
- CITY LIMITS
- MILE PERIMETER
- COUNTY LINE
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

KINGS MOUNTAIN
 North Carolina

1600' 0 1600'
 Scale in Feet



Neighborhood 10

Bounded by the mile perimeter "line" on the west and north, the county line and city limits on the east and by Phifer Road on the south.

Contains Kings Mountain High School, 283 dwelling units (58 substandard) and an estimated population of 1,019 (about 27 non-white). Development is relatively sparse with only 20 per cent of the land area being utilized. Forty per cent of this is devoted to residential uses and 19 per cent to heavy industrial.

Ranks third (in the fringe area) in blight factors (Table 16).

Sample survey, based on six interviews, reveals that four of the units are occupied by owners and two by renters. All six families are white. All six have four or more rooms and three have two sleeping rooms and three have three. Three of the units have hot and cold running water inside and three have only cold water inside. Two have inside flush toilets and two have either a bathtub or shower. Four units have neither. One unit is connected to the municipal water/sewer system and five have individual wells. Four utilize outside privies and one has a septic tank. Average monthly rent is \$50. Average value of owner-occupied structures is \$4,000. Twenty people live in the six units -- 10 male and 10 female. Four are under 5 years of age, 5 are between 5 and 14, 3 are between 15 and 24, one is between 25 and 34, 3 are between 35 and 44, 3 are between 45 and 54, and one is 65 or older. Occupations of heads of household are textiles (1), mining (2), installation supervisor (1) and 2 are retired. Other occupations are in textiles (3). Average employed family income in 1967 was \$5,900, and unemployed \$1,200. Two are receiving OASI and one person is receiving welfare assistance (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled). Six children are presently enrolled in school.

Major problems: lack of access from the Cherryville Highway to US 74, lack of sanitary facilities, and deteriorating dwellings.

Recommended action: implementation of the thoroughfare plan, annexation of an area in the southern portion north and south of US 74, annexation of two areas south of Waco Road, annexation of an area along North Cansler Street just north of the existing city limits, and annexation of an area along both sides of Center Street (Map 16) in order that sanitary facilities may be furnished and housing codes enforced.

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale In Feet



Proposed Annexation
Areas



CURRENT PLANS



CURRENT PLANS

Plans are currently being formulated to make significant improvements in Kings Mountain for both residential and non-residential projects. In addition to the proposed community center, preliminary implementation has been initiated for urban renewal, public housing, revitalization of the central business district, water system expansion, widening and improving Cansler Street, a sewer system expansion and improvement project, renovations to the hospital and job training programs. These are discussed in the following sections.

URBAN RENEWAL

Urban renewal is a local program -- conceived, planned and executed with financial assistance from the Federal Government -- designed to eliminate and prevent residential or non-residential slums or blight. Federal assistance is available to help the community carry out its plans when local resources are insufficient to carry out the project. In these cases, an urban renewal capital grant covers the Federal share of the net project cost. For a municipality having a population of 50,000 or less, the Federal contribution is three-fourths of net project cost. To qualify for assistance (including others such as Public Housing) a community must adopt, and have certified by the Administrator of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a workable program for Community Improvement. This program is the community's plan of action in which it commits itself to the attainment of certain objectives relative to stimulating local action for the fostering of local development. Kings Mountain has received certification of its Workable Program and has also, under Title 1 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, submitted an application for an Urban Renewal Project -- known as the Cansler Street Urban Renewal Area.

The Cansler Street project (Map 17) is generally described as the area north and south along Cansler Street lying to the east and north of the central business district. Of the 147.18 acres included therein (Table 17), 97.39 will be involved in clearance and redevelopment and 49.79 in rehabilitation and conservation. Within the designated area are an estimated 308 dwelling units, of which only 53 are classified as standard. At present the area is occupied by an estimated 292 families (114 white and 178 non-white) of which 191 (54 white and 137 non-white) will be displaced as will 20 individuals (8 white and 12 non-white) and 31 business concerns. An estimated 25 per cent of the area will be occupied, upon completion of the project, by low rent housing.

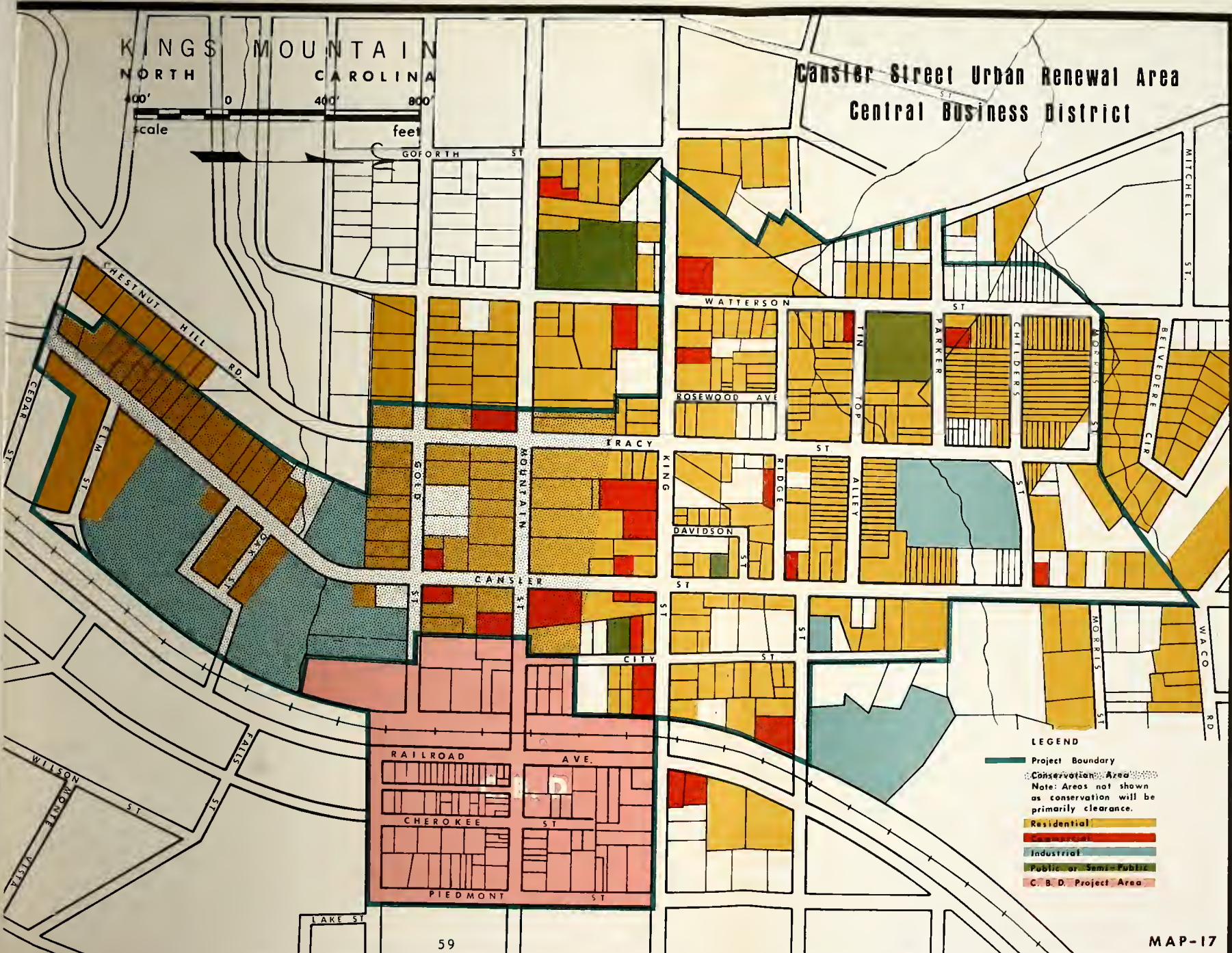
The estimated costs are \$2,150,277 gross and \$1,960,277 net with a Federal grant of \$1,711,658. Also, \$143,262 has been requested for preliminary surveying and planning. No other projects are contemplated at this time.

CANSLER STREET URBAN RENEWAL AREA ACREAGES AND BUILDINGS						
TABLE 17	Acreage			Buildings with Deficiencies		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Number	Number	Per Cent
Streets,)						
alleys)	27.12	25.47	1.65			
Public)						
right-of-)						
way)						
Residential	102.90	97.15	5.75	293	233	79.5
Non-Residential	17.16	12.78	4.38	31	11	35.4
Total	147.18	135.40	11.78	324	244	75.3
Source: Application for Grant Assistance						

KINGS MOUNTAIN
NORTH CAROLINA

400' 0 400' 800'
scale feet

Canlier Street Urban Renewal Area
Central Business District



LEGEND

Project Boundary

Conservation Area
Note: Areas not shown as conservation will be primarily clearance.

Residential

Commercial

Industrial

Public or Semi-Public

C. B. D. Project Area

PUBLIC HOUSING

The Public Housing Program is designed to provide decent, safe and sanitary rental housing within the financial means of low-income families who cannot afford comparable housing at market rates. The program includes assistance for public housing for low-income families, the elderly, the handicapped and individuals and families displaced by urban renewal, highway construction, or other public action. To make this available, the Public Housing Administration insures or makes loans to local housing authorities to enable them to finance new construction, purchase and rehabilitate existing structures, or obtain long- or short-term leases from private owners. Once housing is obtained, annual contributions or grants on a 90-10 matching basis are made by the PHA to assist the local authority in maintaining the low-rent character of the projects. These grants are used to make up the difference between operating costs and the rents collected from the low-income or disabled tenants.

The Kings Mountain Housing Authority, Inc., has adopted a resolution to enter into a preliminary loan contract with the Federal Government through the Housing Assistance Administration for a 150 unit public housing project. (HAA has approved a \$22,500 planning grant.) Under this plan, the HAA advances the housing authority funds until the project is approximately 90 per cent complete. The housing authority then sells bonds and repays the government with the HAA guaranteeing amortization of the bonds together with interest payments. If bond amortization by rental income is insufficient, supplemental payments are made by the government.

Although no definite commitments have been made, the authority plans to utilize several sites rather than concentrating all units on one or two sites. At present, eight sites (plus alternates) involving about 19 acres are being examined, but no appraisals have been obtained. The authority's

primary objective at this time is the acquisition of vacant property in order to eliminate the need for relocation housing when construction begins. This is due, primarily, to the lack of vacant standard housing in the Kings Mountain area.

Most, if not all, of the sites under consideration will be located in areas now having large numbers of substandard housing (Map 2). Present plans call for 150 units having a total of approximately 600 bedrooms. Also to be constructed are 30 units for the elderly, located in close proximity to the central business district. The dwellings will be available to low-income families with special priorities to the elderly and disabled. The authority and the city have entered into an agreement whereby the city will provide regular city services at regular costs to the housing project and the housing authority will pay the city 10 per cent of annual rents in lieu of taxes.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

A corporation (Kings Mountain Mall, Inc.) has recently been organized to provide Kings Mountain with a large shopping mall and parking area in the "heart" of the central business district. The parking lot, to have approximately 400 spaces, will be located within the interior of the area bordered by four streets -- Mountain, Gold, Battleground and Piedmont (Map 17). The mall will be located behind the stores which now front on these streets. Plans call for improving the appearance of the rear of the stores which would front on the mall area.

Under the project development plan, stock will be issued to the participating property owners surrounding the mall area. In turn, these merchants or property owners will have access

to free parking on the mall for their customers. Twenty-five property owners will be involved.

Five buildings are to be demolished, only one of which is now operated as a business. The others serve principally as warehouses and much of the area already is clear of buildings and other structures. The cost will be shared by the participating landowners on a front-footage basis. When and if a Federally financed revitalization project involving the central business district is implemented, the mall can be figured into the city's required contribution to such a project. It has been estimated that a CBD revitalization project would cost \$1,047,736 gross and would be eligible for a Federal grant of \$884,202.

WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION

Plans are now being made to acquire land for a proposed reservoir, dam and treatment plant to provide needed additional water service to Kings Mountain. The proposed reservoir will be located about one mile north of US 74 on Buffalo Creek and the basin, upon completion, would store 11 billion, 500 million gallons of water, enough to take care of Kings Mountain's needs well beyond the 20-year planning period and also could serve the eastern part of Cleveland County. The lake would contain approximately 1,329 acres of water and have a 50 mile shoreline. The dam will be 85 feet high, 750 feet wide, with 200 feet of spillway. There are 64 square miles of drainage area above the proposed dam site.

Buffalo Creek would provide 20 million gallons of potable water daily and by utilizing Muddy Fork and Persimmon Creeks would provide more than 37 million gallons daily. A seven mile line would run from the treatment plant along US 74 to tie into the existing distribution system.

Cost of the project is an estimated three million dollars and an application has been submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for an initial grant of \$350,000. The city is eligible for up to 50 per cent of the cost in Federal grants and the proposal will be periodically amended to obtain more funds. The local share is to be funded from general revenue bonds. (Voters approved, December 5, 1967, issuance of three million dollars in bonds to help finance the project.)

In addition to providing needed water to Kings Mountain, there are almost unlimited possibilities as far as economic and recreational benefits are concerned.

STREET PROJECTS

In addition to the continuing program involving minor street improvements (sidewalk repair and construction, street resurfacing and curb and gutter repair and construction) several major improvements have been scheduled. The most significant of these is the widening of Cansler Street from Walker Street to West Gold Street. This "bisects" Neighborhood 5 and will add impetus to the Cansler Street Urban Renewal Project.

The widening of East Gold Street from Battleground Avenue to Oriental Street will facilitate traffic flow from NC 161 to NC 216 and should help relieve congestion along King Street (NC 74) in addition to providing better access to the central business district. In conjunction with this, York Road is to be widened and realigned from the city limits to the South Carolina line.

SEWER SYSTEM EXPANSION

Kings Mountain voters in March, 1966, approved issuance of 1.3 million dollars in bonds and a Federal grant of \$388,500 has been approved to finance a sewer system expansion and improvement project. The project includes doubling the capacity of the McGill Treatment Plant to a million gallons per day and construction of a two million gallon per day treatment plant at the junction of Pilot, Muddy, and Buffalo Creeks. In conjunction with the plant, two 24 inch outfall lines to serve the western portion of the city will be constructed. (The western area is presently being served only by overloaded Imhoff type tanks.) Also included in the project is the construction of two new pumping stations with 4,500 feet of force main and approximately 9 miles of new intercepting sewers. Estimated cost with site is \$1,300,000.

The sewage treatment plant will be located just south of the proposed water reservoir. The lake would ensure an even flow of water to process waste at the new plant.

HOSPITAL

Planned improvements to the Kings Mountain Hospital involve a two-story addition and general renovations. This includes a proposed 32 bed addition along with new operating facilities, pharmacy, medical equipment storage and ancillary facilities.

The hospital trustees have been notified that no federal funds will be available to Kings Mountain in the foreseeable future and authorization to issue \$500,000 in bonds (approved as a result of a two million dollar county bond referendum in 1964) expires in February, 1969. Therefore, it may be advisable to proceed with construction plans on a modified scale in view of rising building costs and the need for the planned improvements.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

The Kings Mountain Industrial Association, Inc., was organized in early 1966 by Kings Mountain industrialists. The association has a three-point goal: to promote better employee-employer relations, to aid local industry in finding new employees, and to cement relations between existing industries.

Although the Association was not organized as a poverty-fighting agency, it has helped in this manner through its on-the-job training program, sponsored jointly with the Department of Labor and financed with a \$56,000 Federal grant. Since the beginning of the program, some two dozen families have become financially independent and were removed from welfare rolls as a direct result of the program.

The initial on-the-job training program began in June, 1966, and lasted through October, 1967. Two hundred seventy-three persons were trained in this period receiving on-the-job instruction for varying lengths of time. Of the 273, approximately 125 were "disadvantaged." They were either out of work or welfare recipients.

Plans are being formulated to continue the program and a proposal for a \$48,918 Federal grant to train a minimum of 200 persons has been submitted to the Department of Labor for approval.

BLIGHT CONTROL AND PREVENTION



BLIGHT CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Kings Mountain's blighted areas are not difficult to locate. The older residential areas, more specifically in the mill sections, are now and will continue to be blight-prone unless immediate action is taken. Three types of "renewal" treatment are proposed. These are discussed below and are shown by type on the Proposed Treatment Areas Map (18).

Conservation is a method utilized for the protection of neighborhoods that are not yet seriously blighted. This action requires close cooperation between local governmental agencies and residents. The basic aim of conservation is to maintain and preserve the better qualities of a neighborhood. Such action involves continuing maintenance including minor repairs, painting, landscaping, etc. Local codes and ordinances, clean-up campaigns, etc., are some of the ways by which implementation can be achieved. Conservation, if properly applied, can halt blight before it begins, thereby eliminating the need for more intensive and expensive action.

Rehabilitation is a method utilized to revitalize an area that already shows signs of deterioration. Substandard housing, code violations, unpaved streets and little or no new development characterize such areas. Rehabilitation is feasible only where such action is more practical or inexpensive than total clearance and reconstruction. This method might involve demolition of certain buildings, installation of public improvements such as water and sewer line expansion, rerouting of traffic and additional recreation facilities.

Redevelopment is the most expensive method of blight control and prevention. This is generally the last "resort" and is applicable only when the neighborhood has reached the stage where it would be financially infeasible to attempt



normal revival methods. Such areas normally are distinctly characterized by pockets of substandard housing, poor street design, inadequate community facilities such as school, parks, etc., and high incidences of blight factors, both social and economic. Treatment consists of acquiring the properties, removing substandard structures, and redeveloping the area in accordance with a comprehensive plan. Large amounts of public funds are required to finance redevelopment and few communities can readily afford outlays of this scope. Therefore, application is usually made to the Federal Government for urban renewal assistance. Under the Urban Renewal Program the city must bear one-fourth of the net cost, but funds spent by both the city and the state for street improvements, utility improvements and other facilities can be applied to the city's share of the net project cost. This program offers a feasible means by which the community can actively redevelop.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain factors, as presented in the foregoing, are obvious. That is, blight seemingly breeds blight. In those areas that have sizable amounts of substandard housing, also present (usually) are other well-recognized blighting factors. Kings Mountain, however, is aware of these problems and work has begun to initiate remedial action in numerous areas. This is evidenced by the programs now underway or in the process of being started. Continuance of the various programs will certainly help alleviate blighted conditions in Kings Mountain.

HOUSING

One factor contributing to the blighting of certain areas involves the lack of available rental housing -- particularly that which can be classified as "standard". Examination of the sample surveys reveals that the average family income of those interviewed was \$4,087 when employed. Of course, this is merely an average and in actuality ranged from \$2,600 to more than \$5,000 (and does not coincide with the 1960 census data), but it is indicative of the income level of those who now live in substandard housing. The interviewer was told on several occasions that the family would prefer to live in "better" housing but could not afford the "going" rent -- which is around \$70 to \$80. However, rental units which they can afford are almost non-existent. Obviously, housing within the price range of this income group is an urgent need.

Maintenance should be improved in order to prevent standard housing from becoming substandard. Painting and minor repairs to windows, doors, porches, floors, etc., could help improve many units. Neighborhood "clinics", conducted by qualified personnel, should be held to familiarize residents in "do-it-yourself" techniques.

Dilapidated housing should be condemned and removed when vacated. Code enforcement can work favorably in this respect. Also, vacant dilapidated non-residential buildings should be removed from residential areas. Maintenance and removal should be coordinated with beautification campaigns, removal of junk autos and other clean-up projects.

ECONOMIC

The economic conditions in Kings Mountain can be improved in many ways. Hiring of the handicapped, encouraging continuing education, encouraging more diversified industry to locate in the area, construction of public housing, continuing utilization of Federal funds to help implement needed projects, etc., can all have a beneficial affect on the general economy. Although a number of these programs have begun, more emphasis should be placed on citizen participation from all levels of the economic scale.

Continued cooperation with the Division of Commerce and Industry, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, should help attract industry which would serve to broaden the industrial base and would be relatively insensitive to cyclical fluctuations of the business cycle, have a high growth potential, and would be capable of providing more diversified employment opportunities. This would serve to provide more lucrative economic opportunities for the productive age group and, hopefully, would reduce the large out-migration which is occurring within this group.

Another possibility which would aid in the improvement of economic conditions would be the establishment of an Industrial Education Center. Also, a number of Federal grant programs provide assistance to finance vocational education. Some of these are:

The Manpower Development and Training Program which provides occupational training for unemployed and underemployed persons who cannot reasonably obtain appropriate full-time employment without training.

The Operation Mainstream Program has as its purpose the establishment of work-training and employment projects, augmented by necessary supportive services for chronically unemployed poor adults.

Another program (Physically and Mentally Handicapped-Employment Service) provides direct employment counseling services and assistance to physically and mentally handicapped persons seeking work.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has three major programs: an in-school program, and out-of-school program, and a summer program. The in-school program provides part-time work and on-the-job training for students of high school age from low income families. The summer program provides these students with job opportunities during the summer months. The out-of-school program provides economically deprived school dropouts with practical work experience and on-the-job training to encourage them to return to school and resume their education, or if this is not feasible, to help them acquire work habits and attitudes that will improve their employability.

These are only a few of the numerous programs available to improve the economic situation in any community. Information regarding these and others can be obtained from the N.C. Employment Security Commission, regional offices of the Bureau of Work Programs, or by reference to the Catalog of Federal Assistance Programs. The initiative should be provided at the local level, but any and all outside assistance should also be encouraged.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Strict enforcement of the existing zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, building and housing codes, providing recreation areas (particularly in close proximity to the blighted housing around the various mills), adoption and implementation of the thoroughfare plan and the associated diversion of heavy traffic, will improve the present environmental conditions.

Other needed environmental improvements include those involving minor streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, street lighting, landscaping, plants, signs, etc. These "features" are most noticeably inadequate in areas of substandard housing - particularly in close proximity to the older mills, the Cansler Street area, and older developed areas just beyond the city limits (e.g., the Margrace area, "Peaceful Valley", etc.). Area beautification projects would certainly help improve these areas as would enforcement of housing, building and related codes.

These improvements could be done entirely at the local level or with assistance from Federal agencies. One example of outside aid (available from the Department of Housing and Urban Development) involves code enforcement. Under this program cities and counties may obtain financial assistance (up to three-fourths of program cost) to plan and administer concentrated code enforcement programs in selected local areas. These programs are both remedial and preventive, such as restoring properties and their environments to decent and standard conditions and arresting future deterioration.

Another Federal program which could be utilized to improve environmental conditions is the Open Space Land Program. This program provides up to 50 per cent in matching grants to public bodies for acquiring, developing, and preserving open space land for permanent public use, thereby

helping to prevent urban sprawl and the spread of blight, and providing recreation, conservation, and scenic areas. Such a project should be developed in conjunction with the Buffalo Creek Reservoir.

The Neighborhood Facilities Program provides grants to local bodies or agencies to help establish multi-purpose neighborhood centers offering concerted community health, recreational, or social services. Such facilities scattered throughout Kings Mountain, particularly in those areas that are densely developed (e.g., around the "mill villages"), could supplement the community center being planned for the Deal Street Park area.

SOCIAL

Social conditions can be improved by providing intensive neighborhood efforts in elimination and control of communicable diseases, tuberculosis control, venereal disease, etc. Establishment of branch offices of the Cleveland County Health Department and the Welfare Department and staffing with adequate personnel to provide in-home services should be seriously considered. Particular emphasis should be placed on those areas of rapidly deteriorating "mill" housing and in the Cansler Street area.

All needed improvements, however, should be planned and coordinated on a citywide basis. The most logical course of action would involve Community Action Programs. These programs, Federally assisted, mobilize community resources to help families combat the problems of poverty (e.g., poor health, inadequate education, unemployment, substandard housing, etc.) and encourage the participation of the poor in planning, policy-making, and operation of the special projects. Typical projects include Upward Bound, Head Start, health centers, etc.

Another example of a program which is available to help combat social problems is the Child Welfare Services Program. This program protects and cares for homeless, dependent or neglected children and children of working mothers. It attempts to strengthen their own homes where possible, otherwise caring for children away from their homes in foster family homes or in day care facilities. Such services could be most effective in the Cansler Street area.

KINGS MOUNTAIN
North Carolina

2300 0 2300
Scale In Feet



Proposed Treatment
Areas



LEGEND

Conservation
Rehabilitation
Redevelopment
Central Business District

APPENDIX



SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 1

INTERVIEWS 2

1. Occupancy: Owner-occupied (2) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (2) White Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 2
 3 (2) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: 1 (2) 2 3
 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
 Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(2) Only cold water inside.
 Running water on property but not inside unit.
 No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (2) Yes No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (2) Yes No
8. Source of water/sewer. (2) Municipal system
 Public sewer
 Outside privy
 Individual well or other
 Septic tank or cesspool
 Other
9. Average monthly rent (including electricity, gas, water, heating). \$ 43.00
10. Value of owner-occupied structure. \$
11. Sex breakdown: (3) Male (3) Female
12. Age breakdown: (2) Under 5 25-34 (2) 55-64
 5-14 35-44 65+
(2) 15-24 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (2)
14. Occupation of any other workers.
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate family income for 1967. \$2,900
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes No
 Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No How many Type
19. Number of children in school at present time (enrolled).

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 2

INTERVIEWS 16

1. Occupancy: (2) Owner-occupied (14) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (11) White (5) Non-White
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 2 (6) 3
(10) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (4) 1 (9) 2 (3) 3 4 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(9) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(7) Only cold water inside.
Running water on property but not inside unit.
No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (16) Yes No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (10) Yes (6) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (16) Municipal system
Public sewer
Outside privy
Individual well or other
Septic tank or cesspool
Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$ 52.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$ 3,250
11. Sex breakdown: (32) Male (36) Female
12. Age breakdown: (11) Under 5 (2) 25-34 (7) 55064
(18) 5-14 (9) 35-44 (2) 65+
(14) 15-24 (5) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Mining (1); Government (2); Laborer (1); Construction (1); Textiles (3); Disabled (5); Retired (2); Welfare (1).
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (2)
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate family income for 1967. Employed, \$3,570
Unemployed, \$1,065
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes-No
(6) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No (1) How many AFDC Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (21)

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 3

INTERVIEWS 9

1. Occupancy: _____ Owner-occupied (9) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: _____ White _____ Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: _____ 1 (1) 2
_____ 3 (8) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: _____ 1 (8) 2 (1) 3
_____ 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
____ Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(9) Only cold water inside.
____ Running water on property but not inside unit.
____ No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (8) Yes (1) No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (7) Yes (2) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (9) Municipal system
____ Public sewer
____ Outside privy
____ Individual well or other
____ Septic tank or cesspool
____ Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water,
heating). \$42.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. _____
11. Sex breakdown: (18) Male (13) Female
12. Age breakdown: (5) Under 5 (6) 25-34 (4) 55-64
(6) 5-14 (2) 35-44 (4) 65+
(2) 15-24 (2) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (6); Construc-
tion (1); Laborer (1); Disabled (1).
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (4)
15. Approximate income of head of household. _____
16. Approximate family income for 1967. Employed \$3,390
Unemployed \$2,800
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. ____ Yes-No
(1) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. ____ Yes-No ____ How many ____ Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (5)

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

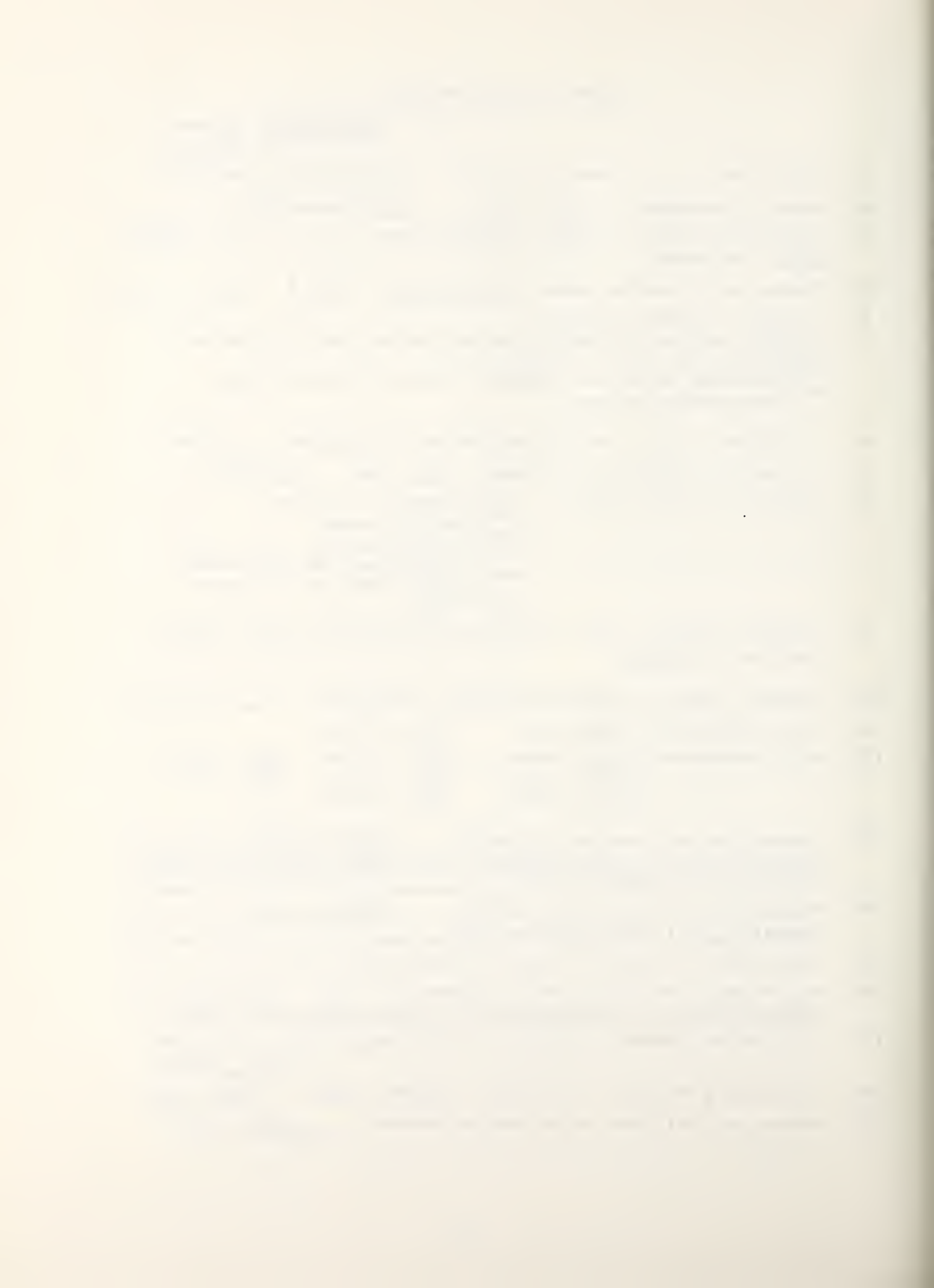
STUDY AREA 4

INTERVIEWS 5

1. Occupancy: _____ Owner-occupied (5) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (3) White (2) Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: _____ 1 _____ 2
(2) 3 (3) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (2) 1 (3) 2 _____ 3
_____ 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(3) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(2) Only cold water inside.
____ Running water on property but not inside unit.
____ No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (3) Yes (2) No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (3) Yes (2) No.
8. Source of water/sewer. (2) Municipal system
____ Public sewer
____ Outside privy
____ Individual well or other
____ Septic tank or cesspool
(3) Other (mill water)
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water,
heating). \$37.00 _____
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. _____
11. Sex breakdown: (7) Male (9) Female
12. Age breakdown: (1) Under 5 _____ 25-34 (2) 55-64
(6) 5-14 (2) 35-44 (3) 65+
_____ 15-24 (2) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (2); Laborer
(1); Retired (2).
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (2);
Domestic (1).
15. Approximate income of head of household. _____
16. Approximate average family income for 1967. _____
Employed \$4,500; Unemployed \$1,500.
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. ____ Yes-No
(2) ____ Number
18. Collecting Welfare. ____ Yes-No ____ How many ____ Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (4)

STUDY AREA	5
INTERVIEWS	<u>14</u>

- v



SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 6
INTERVIEWS 13

1. Occupancy: (1) Owner-occupied (12) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (13) White Non-White
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 (1) 2
 3 (12) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: 1 (9) 2 (2) 3 (1) 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(7) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(6) Only cold water inside.
 Running water on property but not inside unit.
 No running water
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (13) Yes No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (10) Yes (3) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (13) Municipal system
 Public sewer
 Outside privy
 Individual well or other
 Septic tank or cesspool
 Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$50.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$ 2,000
11. Sex breakdown: (27) Male (25) Female
12. Age breakdown: (7) Under 5 (5) 25-34 (5) 55-64
(11) 5-14 (3) 35-44 (1) 65+
(13) 15-24 (7) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (9);
Machine operator (1); Shearer (steel plant) (1).
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (2); Hospital (1)
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate average family income for 1967.
Employed \$3,700; Unemployed \$775
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes-No
(2) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No (1) How many APTD Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (13)

THEORY

The theory of the present work is based on the assumption that the system under consideration is a linear system. This assumption is valid for small signals and for a wide range of frequencies. The system is described by the following differential equation:

$$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + kx = F \cos(\omega t)$$

where m is the mass, c is the damping coefficient, k is the spring constant, x is the displacement, F is the amplitude of the forcing function, and ω is the angular frequency. The steady-state response of the system is given by:

$$x = \frac{F}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + c^2\omega^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

where ϕ is the phase shift. The magnitude of the response is a function of the frequency ω . The resonance frequency is the frequency at which the magnitude of the response is maximum. The resonance frequency is given by:

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

The quality factor Q is a measure of the sharpness of the resonance peak. It is defined as the ratio of the resonance frequency to the bandwidth of the system. The quality factor is given by:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_r}{\Delta\omega}$$

where $\Delta\omega$ is the bandwidth. The quality factor is a function of the damping coefficient c . The quality factor is maximum when the damping coefficient is minimum. The quality factor is given by:

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$$

where ζ is the damping ratio. The damping ratio is a function of the damping coefficient c . The damping ratio is given by:

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{km}}$$

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 7
INTERVIEWS 9

1. Occupancy: (2) Owner-occupied (7) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (9) White Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 2 (2) 3
(7) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (1) 1 (6) 2 (2) 3 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(1) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(8) Only cold water inside.
 Running water on property but not inside unit.
 No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (9) Yes No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (8) Yes (1) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (9) Municipal system
 Public sewer
 Outside privy
 Individual well or other
 Septic tank or cesspool
 Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$ 44.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$ 2,000
11. Sex breakdown: (11) Male (16) Female
12. Age breakdown: (4) Under 5 (2) 25-34 (6) 55-64
(4) 5-14 35-44 (4) 65+
(1) 15-24 (6) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (3); Taxi Driver (1)
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (3)
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate family income for 1967.
Employed \$3,020; Unemployed \$974
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes-No
(5) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No (2) How many OAA APTD Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (4)



SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 8
INTERVIEWS 3

1. Occupancy: (2) Owner-occupied (1) Renter-occupied.
2. Race of occupant: (3) White Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 2 3
(3) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (1) 1 (1) 2 (1) 3
 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(1) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(2) Only cold water inside.
 Running water on property but not inside unit.
 No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (1) Yes (2) No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (1) Yes (2) No
8. Source of water/sewer. Municipal system
 Public sewer
 Outside privy
(3) Individual well or other
(1) Septic tank or cesspool
 Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$55.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$1,750
11. Sex breakdown: (6) Male (5) Female
12. Age breakdown: Under 5 (1) 25-34 55-64
(3) 5-14 (3) 35-44 (1) 65+
(1) 15-24 (2) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (2); Mining (1)
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (3)
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate family income for 1967. \$5,000
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes-No
(1) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No How many Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (4)

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 9
INTERVIEWS 5

1. Occupancy: (5) Owner-occupied _____ Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (5) White _____ Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: _____ 1 _____ 2 (1) 3
(4) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (2) 1 (3) 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(5) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
_____ Only cold water inside.
_____ Running water on property but not inside unit.
_____ No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (5) Yes _____ No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (3) Yes (2) No
8. Source of water/sewer. _____ Municipal system
_____ Public sewer
_____ Outside privy
_____ Individual well or other
_____ Septic tank or cesspool
(5) Other (mill)
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). _____
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$3,000
11. Sex breakdown: (6) Male (7) Female
12. Age breakdown: (3) Under 5 (3) 25-34 (1) 55-64
5-14 _____ 35-44 (5) 65+
(1) 15-24 _____ 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Watchman (1); Electronics (1); Textiles (1)
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (1)
15. Approximate income of head of household. _____
16. Approximate family income for 1967 _____
Employed \$4,400; Unemployed \$1,500
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. _____ Yes-No
(4) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. _____ Yes-No _____ How many _____ Type
19. Number of children enrolled in school.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA 10
INTERVIEWS 6

1. Occupancy: (4) Owner-occupied (2) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (6) White Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 2 3
(6) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: 1 (3) 2 (3) 3
 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(3) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(3) Only cold water inside.
 Running water on property but not inside unit.
 No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (2) Yes (4) No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (2) Yes (4) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (1) Municipal system
 Public sewer
(4) Outside privy
(5) Individual well or other
(1) Septic tank or cesspool
 Other
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$ 50.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$ 4,000
11. Sex breakdown: (10) Male (10) Female
12. Age breakdown: (4) Under 5 (1) 25-34 55-64
(5) 5-14 (3) 35-44 (1) 65+
(3) 15-24 (3) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. Textiles (1); Mining (2); Installation supervisor (1).
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (3)
15. Approximate income of head of household.
16. Approximate family income for 1967.
Employed \$5,900; Unemployed \$1,200
17. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. Yes-No
(2) Number
18. Collecting Welfare. Yes-No (1) How many APTDType
19. Number of children enrolled in school. (6)

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY AREA	<u>Total</u>
INTERVIEWS	<u>82</u>

1. Occupancy: (16) Owner-occupied (66) Renter-occupied
2. Race of occupant: (61) White (21) Non-white
3. Number of rooms in this housing unit: 1 (1) 2 (18) 3
(63) 4 or more
4. Number of sleeping rooms: (16) 1 (52) 2 (13) 3
(1) 4 or more
5. Is there running water:
(30) Hot and cold running water inside the housing unit.
(52) Only cold water inside.
_____ Running water on property but not inside unit.
_____ No running water.
6. Is there a flush toilet in the unit. (73) Yes (9) No
7. Is there a bathtub or shower. (50) Yes (32) No
8. Source of water/sewer. (66) Municipal system
Public sewer
(4) Outside privy
(8) Individual well or other
(2) Septic tank or cesspool
(8) Other (mill)
9. Average monthly rent (includes electricity, gas, water, heating). \$ 45.00
10. Average value of owner-occupied structure. \$ 2,677
11. Sex breakdown: (144) Male (153) Female
12. Age breakdown: (51) Under 5 (26) 25-34 (30) 55-64
(63) 5-14 (25) 35-44 (23) 65+
(43) 15-24 (36) 45-54
13. Occupation of head of household. _____
Textiles (30) Mining (4) Electronics (1)
Construction (3) Taxi driver (1) Shearer (steel
Government (2) Truck driver (1) plant) (1)
Machine operator (1) Domestic (4) Watchman (1)
Installation Retired (4)
supervisor (1) Disabled (6)
14. Occupation of any other workers. Textiles (22); Domestic (6); Construction (1); Hospital (1).
15. Approximate family income for 1967. _____
Employed \$4,087; Unemployed \$1,338
16. Collecting Social Security or Retirement pay. (24) Number
17. Collecting Welfare. _____ Yes-No _____ How many AFDC (5)
APTD (3) Type
OAA (1)
18. Number of children enrolled in school. (69)

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

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